Chicago Tribune.

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THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The President Reviews the Army of the Potomac.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM OF THE TROOPS.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE CARTEL OF EXCHANGE.

THE HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDER BEING INVESTIGATED.

A Wisconsin Colonel Dismissed from the Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—It is believed that the nearest point to Washington on the Southern Potomac, at which there are any rebels, is the Rappahannock Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, fifty-one miles from Alexandria.

This morning, one of Gen. Halleck's scouts brought in a man named H. McKenney, who was arrested near Leesburg on the charge of being a spy in the rebel service. He was taken before the provost marshal, who sent him to the old capitol prison.

The following is the cartel under which prisoners are exchanged in the existing war with the Southern States:

HALLECK'S LANDING, OR JAMES RIVER, Va., July 22, 1862.

The undersigned, having been commissioned by the authorities they respectively represent, to make arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners of war, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.—It is hereby agreed and stipulated that all prisoners of war held by either party, including those taken on private armed vessels, shall be discharged, upon conditions and terms following:

"Prisoners to be exchanged, man for man, and officer for officer; privateers to be placed upon the footing of officers and men of the navy; men and officers of lower grades may be exchanged for officers of higher grades, and men and officers of different services may be exchanged according to the following scale of equivalents:

A general commanding-in-chief or an admiral shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for sixty privates or common seamen; a flag officer or major general for officers of equal rank or forty privates or common seamen; a commander carrying a broad pennant or brigadier general for twenty privates; a captain in the navy or colonel for fifteen privates; a lieutenant colonel or commander in the navy for ten privates or common seamen; a lieutenant commander or major for eight privates; a lieutenant or master in navy or captain in army or marines for six privates or master's mate or lieutenant and ensigns in army for four privates or common seamen; midshipmen or warrant officers, masters of merchant vessels and commanders of privateers for three privates or common seamen. 2d. Captains, lieutenants, or masters of merchant vessels or privateers, and all petty officers in the navy, and all non commissioned officers in the army or marines, shall be exchanged for persons of their own or equal rank, or for two private soldiers or common seamen; and private soldiers or seamen shall be exchanged for each other man for man.

ART. 2nd. Local, state, civil, and militia rank held by persons not in service, will not be recognized till the basis of exchange is made, being the grade equally held in the service of the respective parties.

ART. 3. If citizens held by either party on charges of disloyalty or any alleged civil offences are exchanged, it shall only be for citizens. Captured suttlers and teamsters and all civilians in actual service of either party shall be exchanged for persons in similar position.

ART. 4. All prisoners of war are to be exchanged on parole in ten days after their capture and prisoners now held or hereafter taken to be transported to parties mutually agreed upon at the expense of the capturing party. Surplus prisoners not exchanged shall not be permitted to take up arms again nor to serve as a military, police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by either of the respective parties, nor as guards of prisons, depots or stores, nor to be discharged from any duty usually performed by soldiers until exchanged under the provisions of this cartel. Exchange is not to be considered complete until the officers or men exchanged shall be actually restored to the lines to which they belong.

ART. 5. Each party upon discharge of prisoners of either party is authorized to discharge an equal number of their own officers or men from parole furnishing at some time to the other party a list of their prisoners discharged and of their men relieved from parole, thereby enabling each party to relieve from parole such of their own officers and men as the party may choose. The list thus mutually furnished will keep both parties advised of the true condition of exchanging prisoners.

ART. 6.—The stipulations and provisions above-mentioned are to be of binding obligation during the continuance of the war. It matters not which party may have the surplus of prisoners, the great principles hereby settled being: First, an equitable exchange of prisoners, man for man, officer for officer, and officers of higher grades as for privates, according to the scale of equivalents; second, that privateers and officers and men of different services may be exchanged according to scale of equivalents; third, that all prisoners, of whatever arm of service, are to be exchanged or paroled ten days from the time of their capture if it be practicable to transfer them to their own lines in that time, if not as soon thereafter as practicable; fourth, that no officer, or soldier, or employe in the service of either party is to be considered as exchanged and absolved from his parole until his equivalent has actually reached the lines of his friends; fifth, that the parole forbids performance of field, garrison, police, guard or constabulary duty.

(Signed,) JNO. A. DIX, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
D. HILL, Maj. Gen. C. S. A.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

ARTICLE 7.—All prisoners of war now held on either side, and all prisoners hereafter taken, shall be sent with all practicable dispatch to Fort Monroe, Va., to be delivered to the authorities of the United States or such officer or officers as may be appointed to receive them, and all prisoners now held or hereafter taken by the United States shall be sent with all practicable dispatch to Vicksburg, Miss., and there exchanged, or paroled until such exchange can be effected, notice being previously given by each party of the number of prisoners it will send, and of the time when they will be delivered at those points, respectively; and in case the vicissitudes of war shall change the military relations of the places designated in this article to contending parties, so as to render the same inconvenient for the delivery and exchange of prisoners, other places, bearing as nearly as may be the present location of said places to the lines of said parties, shall by mutual agreement be substituted, but nothing contained in this article shall prevent the commanders of the two opposing armies from exchanging prisoners or releasing them on parole at those points mutually agreed upon by said commanders.

ART. 8. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing articles, each party will appoint two agents, to be stationed at the places of delivery of prisoners of war, whose duties it shall be to communicate with each other by correspondence or otherwise, to prepare list of prisoners, to attend to the delivery of prisoners at places agreed upon, and to carry out promptly, efficiently and in good faith all the details of the provisions of said articles of agreement.

ART. 9. And in case any misunderstanding shall arise in regard to any clause or stipulation of the foregoing articles, it is mutually agreed that such misunderstanding shall not interrupt release of prisoners on parole as herein provided, but shall be made subject of friendly explanations in order that the object of this agreement may further be defeated or postponed.

(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
D. HILL, Maj. Gen. C. S. A.

Col. H. T. Sanders of the 19th Wisconsin volunteers having marched with a detachment of his command in April, from Racine to Prairie du Chien without having his commissary duties provided for and secured, and having contracted for the subsistence of his men at an extravagant price without due regard to the interests of the government, has, by direction of the president, been dismissed from the service.

The military commission, of which General Hunter is president, is understood to be investigating the circumstances attending the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and has summoned a large number of witnesses in the case.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 3, 1862.

The president in company with General McClellan, to-day reviewed the several corps of the army of the Potomac, beginning with that of Burnside, near the mouth of the Antietam, and concluding with that of Franklin at Bakersville, and those of Porter and Reynolds.

At the review of each corps the people collected in large numbers and manifested the greatest enthusiasm in meeting the president and McClellan. The prevailing spirit of loyalty was clearly indicated by the greeting which on every hand was showered on these distinguished men.

The president, after visiting Gen. Richardson, who lies near by, will in the morning be escorted to Frederick, where he will take a special train for Washington.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 4.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says that an advance movement is going on there which may take a prominent place in history. It has Richmond for its destination, it is supposed.

Major General Dix has succeeded in ousting nearly all of the worthless pro-slavery officers who infested this point, so that in the movement about to take place the rebels will be missing their mail bags.

All the mill ary posts in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe have been greatly strengthened of late.

The enemy is evidently contracting his lines about Winchester, awaiting the battle which will soon be forced upon him by Gen. McClellan, who has cautiously moved a large army across the Potomac.

Gen. Lee's conscripts are deserting in large numbers. The Maryland hills are full of them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—According to the act of Congress of July, the Western gunboat fleet has been transferred from the war to the navy department. All vessels now under construction or repairs by the authority of the war department are to be completed and paid for under the authority of the navy department, from appropriations made for that purpose.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Great Battle in Progress near Corinth.

Unusual Activity in the Western Navy.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Oct. 4, 1862.

A dispatch has just been received from Columbus, Ky., to the effect that a general engagement was in progress in the vicinity of Corinth at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The firing who distinctly heard at Bethel, twenty miles from Corinth. We are entirely without telegraphic communication beyond Bethel, and are, of course, unable to give the result. The battle will probably be the bloodiest of the war, in this region. No doubt is entertained here of the final result.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MEMPHIS, Oct. 3.—VIA CAIRO, Oct. 4, 1862.

A person from Holly Springs yesterday reports the rebels there in some force.

Two large drug firms of this city have been convicted of furnishing medicines to the amount of several thousand dollars to the confederates and sentenced to Alton. Their names are R. D. W. Ward and W. C. McClelland, Samuel Mansfield and Dr. Jennings, and a Dr. Plummer.

Five guerillas and three horses were captured at Randolph on Tuesday, and one was shot. Five were taken on Pigeon Roost road a few miles from here, by the 9th Illinois cavalry, on Wednesday last.

Southern papers say that Nashville must surrender, as it is completely invested by rebel troops.

CAIRO, Oct 3.—Commodore Davis has been here for several days, and an unusual activity is manifested in the navy. A blow is to be struck soon, and just what is not known. He will not be informed till after the occurrence.

Low water and sickness have much interfered with river movements. The Eastport has not been able to get over the Helena bar, and, even if she passed that, she would meet with difficulty below.

Cold weather and a little more water will enable every obstruction up the five navigations of the Mississippi to be removed at once.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Reported Federal Reverse.

COL. RITCHIE'S INDIAN REGIMENT WHIPPED.

TIGHTENING THE REINS IN ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4, 1862.

Advices from Sarcoxie, where Gen. Scofield has his head-quarters, says a messenger has arrived there with a report that Col. Ritchie's Indian regiment had been attacked and badly whipped by the rebels. All their wagons were captured and Ritchie was retreating towards Kansas.

A refugee from McBride's command reached Springfield on the 29th, and among other pices of information we learned that the doughty Col. Shaller, late major in Is Frost's second regiment at Camp Jackson and formerly leader of the minnie men in St. Louis, one of the first traitors in that hot-bed of treason and an erring son of the loyal city of Pittsburg, was shot six times by his own men at Pocahontas. At last accounts he was very low, and it was supposed he could not survive.

Gen. Curtis has issued an order requiring permits to cover shipments from this city to all points. This is quite a restriction to merchants. No permit can be issued unless accompanied by an oath of allegiance.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 1.—The correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* says that last evening rumors were afloat of sounds of artillery firing in the direction of Sarcoxie, but they were deemed unreliable. To-day the rumors increased, and by noon word was received that a fight had taken place. The enemy's forces are unknown, and we have not learned the particulars. Reports from McBride's command came in to-day, and from him we learn that nearly every able-bodied man in the northern portion of Arkansas is either a conscript or a refugee. Their treatment is represented as cruel. Their homes are robbed by armed bands of plunderers, who take the men, with all the property that can be of any possible use to the army, leaving the women and children to starve for the want of necessary food.

Advices from Sarcoxie of Sept. 25th state that two brigades of the Kansas army had arrived there. The rebel Coffee, with 2,000 men, was at Newtonia, fifteen miles south of that place, when Salomon's advance guard arrived, but a rebel major who was there on a visit made his escape and gave Coffee notice of our approach. He at once left, and immediately retreated South. The rebels at Sarcoxie say they have 10,000 men at Cowskin Prairie, and that Hindman, with 20,000 is in Arkansas, near the line, and, as soon as they join forces, they will march direct on St. Louis. All the prisoners taken tell of rich booty promised them when they take St. Louis. It seems that such promises are the great incentives used by rebel generals to keep their men together.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

General Morgan's Fighting Retreat.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 4th inst.]

Reliable information reached this city last night of the arrival of General G. W. Morgan at Greensquburg, Kentucky, on the Ohio River. Greensquburg is about fifteen miles from Portsmouth, and, as any map will show, is the point within easiest reach of Gen. Morgan, provided he had to strike the river above Maysville.

Gen. Morgan left Cumberland Gap on the night of the 17th of September, the force of the rebel Gen. Stephenson being at Barbourville within three miles of his front—that is to say, south. He was apparently completely cut off from the Ohio by the forces of Gen. Bragg, Kirby Smith, John Morgan and Marshall. General Morgan left the Gap amid the explosion of mines and magazines, lighters, and loss of all the steamboats of the commissary and quartermaster. The rebel commander, Stevenson, was entirely surprised. At 5 o'clock on the evening of the 18th (a few hours before the evacuation) General Morgan sent official communications to Stevenson, and the officers of the two armies remained in consultation that, by mutual agreement of truce, for more than an hour. All the guns at the Gap were brought away except four thirty-pound Parrotts, which were too heavy for transportation. The trunnions were knocked off.

During the march northward our army was constantly encountered by the enemy's cavalry, at first by Stevenson's men, and then by John H. Morgan and his gang. Our Morgan maintained the offensive throughout, and on every occasion, numbering twenty-four successive hours. Three nights in succession the rebel Morgan's men were driven from their camps. The rebel Morgan is described the year or our Gen.

The Tribune.

JOHN F. HUTCHINSON, Publisher.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

THE WARRINGTON LETTER.

OUR CAIRO LETTER.

SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PEACE MEDDLERS.

SAFETY FILM

Wanted.

WANTED—To purchase a [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—A situation in a [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—For Cash, a [illegible] House and Lot on the North [illegible]

WANTED—A young lady, desirous of obtaining a few [illegible] or Painting, will answer any inquiries [illegible] Madison street. Terms moderate. [illegible]

WANTED—A Housekeeper [illegible] to take charge of a furnished house in a [illegible] town. [illegible] no children, preferred. [illegible] Address "C. D." Tribune Office.

WANTED—Clerks. Three steady, reliable men can find immediate [illegible] payment at liberal wages as Salesmen [illegible] Camp Douglas, by applying at 53 Michigan av. [illegible] NONE OTHERS NEED APPLY. 53 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

WANTED—Fifteen men wanted immediately for McAllister's Battery. The usual bounty will be paid on the mustering in of the men. This is one of the most effective batteries in the field, and has already earned itself a good [illegible] ranks of Company D, 1st Regiment Illinois Volunteer Artillery. G. J. WOOD, Recruiting Officer, Headquarters 201 Sanders [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED, AGENTS—Something New.

SOMETHING NOVEL,

Something worthy of notice.

We shall issue on Monday next a GREAT NEW PRIZE PACKAGE, destined to be the success of the [illegible] wanted by every soldier and welcome to every household; far superior to any package now sold in the world; it is bound to create a [illegible] wonderful in contents. Unequalled in quality, beauty and design; unapproachable in price; [illegible] per day made easy. Send for circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. [illegible] can apply at [illegible] Indiana street.

WANTED—By a young man, a situation in an office. [illegible] References given. Address "C. B." Post Office Box [illegible]

WANTED—Furnished Rooms, without board, for two single gentlemen. Must be not far from the City Hall. Address, stating terms and location, "LODGER," Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—A young man acquainted with Dry Goods, and having some trade, to travel a portion of the year, and [illegible] to act as Salesman. A good chance for the right man. Address, with reference, Post Office Box 793.

WANTED—A Store on or near Lake street, between Lasalle and State streets. A light, high and deep store, with rooms above [illegible] two stores is needed. Any one having a store [illegible] kind can hear of a tenant by addressing Post Office Box 672, stating location and terms.

WANTED—A situation as Housekeeper in a private family. No objection to go to the country. Can give the best of city references. Apply at No. 74 North Sangamon street, between Prairie and Fulton sts., or by letter to "E. L. P." Box 2280.

WANTED—Stove Plate Moulders at 126 South Canal street, Chicago.

WANTED—House and Lot wanted for Cash!—Any party having a modern house and large lot, in the South Division, east of State street, or West Division, south of Randolph and west of Green street, which they will sell cheap, can find a purchaser by addressing a note to P. O. Box [illegible], with a description of premises and lowest cash price.

WANTED—By a man of experience, a situation in either a Retail or Wholesale Grocery Store, or any other good business. Would loan his employer $500 or $800. References given. Address "O. V. B.," Chicago P. O.

WANTED—Smart, intelligent men to canvass for subscribers to fine illustrated popular works. Good men can make from THREE TO FIVE DOLLARS PER DAY. The highest commissions paid ever offered in the West. LONDON PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, [illegible] Agent, 126 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Orders from AGENTS AND SUTLERS for Union Variety Envelopes, Army Portfolios, Pocket Inkstands, Union Paper and Envelopes, and all articles in this line. Orders receive prompt attention. Address F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED.

MILLERS, ATTENTION!

An experienced Miller, accustomed to Merchant as well as Custom Milling, wants a situation as Boss or Stone Dresser in a well arranged Mill. Please address CHRISTIAN MACK, Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.

WANTED, AGENTS—(On liberal terms) to sell our great PRIZE PACKAGES AND PORTFOLIOS in Cities, Towns and Camps. Inducements unequalled. $10 to $15 per day made with ease. Send for Circular. C. M. DUNN & CO., No. 134 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED.—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 99 Clark street, Methodist Church Block, where may be found male and female help for city and country. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1642. [illegible] HAMILTON. Persons with good references seeking respectable situations, may find such at this office.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by John S. C. Abbott, author of the Life of Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c.) Agents will find this a rare selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to [illegible] GIBBS, 121 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 368.

WANTED—A few thousand dollars of indebtedness against the late firm of I. H. Burch & Co., by J. BECHER, [illegible] Lasalle street.

WANTED—For Cash and Trade. Any one having a general stock of Goods worth from twenty to twenty thousand dollars, to dispose of on fair terms, may address Box 2060, Chicago Post Office. The advertiser will buy a stock of the sum named, if [illegible] and pay part cash in hand and well improved Real Estate, part being unencumbered [illegible] [illegible] situated eighty miles south of Chicago, near railroad and canal. Refers to WM. L. CHURCH, Esq., Chicago.

WANTED—Gentlemen, Ladies, or returned Soldiers wishing a pleasant and profitable Agency, requiring a small capital, and which meets ready return, will find CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] One dozen, by mail, post on receipt of $1.00, or sample pencil, terms, &c., 25 cents in stamps, or sample of marking, one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Post Office Box 8.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Kohler's new improved [illegible] Cooking Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, &c., &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $8 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER, Room No. 5, Metropolitan Block, or address [illegible] Box 3688, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office. Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unaccompanied by [illegible] factory reference from former employer. [illegible] A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3348.

WANTED—AGENTS. Profitable employment. $2 net profit per [illegible] by Agents on the new patent [illegible] [illegible] Agents have [illegible] two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents, or three of marked linen, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have Agents whose commissions average $150 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 3659, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $10 to $30 profit per day can be earned on it by any man or woman. It will make 20,000 stitches a minute; will knit a pair of Socks or Stockings in fifteen minutes; make a variety of Fancy Work, Shawls, Nubias, Head Dresses, Undersleeves, Clouds, Sontags, Rigolets, Military Gloves, &c. We will give to one person in each township the exclusive right to use and sell the machine for one year in such township, which will enable them to earn [illegible] gold for the machine easily and quickly. It is a wonderful machine, and every large family will have one. Price, $45. Secure your township at once, or send (with stamp) for further and full particulars. BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 125 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German [illegible] servants with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 128 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders promptly attended to. Post Office Box [illegible] MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

AGENTS.—A new good [illegible] wanted, to attend every Fair and Camp Ground in the West, to sell the only good and [illegible] factory Stationery Package [illegible] profit of from $3 to $15 per day [illegible] [illegible] J. H. JOHNSON, AGENT, P. O. [illegible], CHICAGO.

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A centrally located piece of improved property. Address Box 1707, Chicago Post Office.

FOR SALE—A fine Mare [illegible] Wagon suitable for Grocery and Express [illegible] at 54 Huron street.

FOR SALE—Second hand Carriages for sale. One six seated Rockaway, [illegible] style and slightly worn. One substantial, [illegible] four seated Buggy; top'd Wagon [illegible] [illegible] BILKINSON, Livery Stable, 61 and 63 Wabash avenue.

FOR SALE—One first class [illegible] Table Board, with Cues and Ivory Balls, at [illegible] Dearborn street, second floor.

FOR SALE—A first-class Farm, Situated 51 miles from Chicago, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, [illegible] miles from Bristol Station. Containing 320 acres of perfectly dry [illegible] including 31 acres of heavy timber, [illegible] [illegible] Convenient to church [illegible] [illegible] Half the purchase money [illegible] [illegible] L. YOUNG, Bristol, Kendall County, Ill.

FOR SALE.—Large House [illegible] adapted for a boarding house; $1,500. [illegible] [illegible] Lot on Aberdeen st., near Adams [illegible] [illegible] Clark and Washington streets.

FOR SALE—A Nursery. To close partnership, we offer our Nursery [illegible] [illegible] Trees, Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, [illegible] [illegible] A. & G. BARRET, [illegible]

WOOL GROWERS, ATTENTION [illegible]

THE TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

THE BLACK FLAG.

[illegible] Mr. Lincoln has hoisted the [illegible] which has hung across our national history, the rebels propose to raise the black flag. Part of this is buncombe, [illegible] they may scare off loyal [illegible]. A share of it must be set down [illegible] of giving the Guardians of Civilization over the water an occasion for a [illegible] of holy horror and uplifting of pious [illegible] over "a strife without quarter." We like the idea of the black flag. Let all the blackness of the South come out at once. May the Lord stiffen up the rebellion stoutly against the edge of the sword that is drawn to smite it.

THE TRIBUNE'S FIVE HUNDRED.

Our pleasant Cairo correspondent says it was decided thereaway to send five hundred contrabands to the TRIBUNE, but in the demand for that article among the farmers of Southern Illinois our chance is deferred. The TRIBUNE could find no better use for its five hundred than to locate them where they might demonstrate to the doubters in negro humanity, that chattels as they were, they will readily take to the habit of pockets to carry earnings, and that a negro owning himself and his children, is of more and better service to the State than the same colored person bought, sold, and driven to his unwilling tasks. It is noticeable and noteworthy, the testimony of all these unfortunate blacks that, the war once over they do not wish to remain North. The South is only lending them as humble missionaries of her forthcoming new era in Labor. As such they will cultivate in our Egypt not only tall corn but better doctrines.

NEW JERSEY.

Lying between the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and peopled largely by the wealthy, comparatively ignorant and supremely selfish aristocracy of those great marts of trade, New Jersey has been peculiarly distinguished for hunkers, not to say in some localities, traitor politics. Hers is the unenviable distinction among all the free States, of having given a part of her vote against Mr. Lincoln in the last presidential canvass. And besides the influences to which we have referred, the State is cursed by a wealthy, powerful and most odious railroad monopoly, which for nearly a generation has virtually held the State in the grasp of a giant and ruled it mainly for its own benefit.

But in spite of all untoward influences, the great mass of the people of New Jersey have shown themselves inflexibly loyal to the constitution and the government of their country. From the commencement of the rebellion to the present hour, her sons have been among the very foremost in every battle east of the mountains, where danger and death were to be braved and the glorious old flag of their country was to be vindicated. The war has brought all true patriots in New Jersey, as elsewhere, together, and it is believed that at the next election "little Jersey" will be true to her revolutionary memories and present an unbroken front in sustaining the laws and the constitution of her country. The nomination of Hon. Marcus L. Ward of Newark, at the recent Republican State Convention, gives the highest assurance that so cheering a result will be reached. Broad and liberal in his views, thoroughly loyal to the constitution, an active, energetic business man, and in all respects a high-toned, courteous gentleman, New Jersey will honor herself by his triumphant election. No State in the Union will have a better Governor, and the national cause no firmer, no more energetic and intelligent supporter. So long as the Republican party chooses such leaders as Marcus L. Ward, it is sure to triumph.

PLAIN TALK.

We learn from Louisville that, when the order for Buell's removal came, his division commanders—pro-slavery men, all—got together and represented to the Government that, owing to the peculiar condition of affairs in Kentucky—the movements of the enemy, Buell's supposed knowledge of their intentions, and the ability of our forces to meet them—his removal for the present—at any rate until Louisville should be relieved—was a necessity; hence they besecched Gen. Halleck to have him remain. We learn, further, that, while he is nominally at the head of the Department, Gen. Thomas, his next in rank, is to conduct all operations in the field. And so the matter stands.

Buell should unquestionably have been kicked out, when he declared he did not know what the war was about, and that he should permit no one under his command to inquire. Since then, he has been almost if not quite a year in the field, and save his slow march from Nashville to Pittsburg Landing, and his subsequent share in the battle of Shiloh, he has done nothing—worse than nothing. He has cost the government more than $100,000,000. In his retreat, he sacrificed the Union men of Kentucky and Tennessee by leaving them, their property and their families, to the tender mercies of the secesh who are thirsting for their blood. He abandoned the country that a year's endeavor had conquered, and without a shadow of excuse hastened to snug quarters at Louisville, where he could confer with the [illegible] of that policy—his policy—that has brought all loyal men to the verge of [illegible]. Yet, at the solicitation of others [illegible]—Thomas, Crittenden, McCook, [illegible] (defunct)—he is retained. We tell the President that the country is tired of such commanders and of such work. [illegible] people may not be versed in the science of military science, but they know victory from defeat—advance from retreat—a successful campaign from a disastrous abandonment of country once overrun. They believe that, with the means at the command of our armies and their leaders, success is a duty, and he who does not achieve it is guilty of incompetency, cowardice or treason, and should be at once displaced, if not sent post-haste to death. They believe, too, that until the West Pointers who are unwillingly contending against an aristocracy kindred to that to which they belong, have more to fear from the forces in their rear than they have from the ragged and forlorn enemy in front, they will do nothing.

That graceless vagabond Key, just kicked out of Halleck's staff by the President, probably re-echoed the policy adopted at headquarters, when he declared that the South must not be so badly beaten in the field that an equitable adjustment (unquestionably on a levy, misnamed a Democratic basis) would not be possible. He blabbed—let the cat out of the bag—revealed the secret cause of the disasters that have overtaken our arms. We have no doubt that he told the exact truth. Save the feelings of our deluded brethren of the South; do not touch that accursed thing Slavery; do not criticise our generals—these are the maxims upon which the war has been carried on. Is it any wonder that the people growl? Is it any wonder that when [illegible] the prospect is, that the war [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they ought to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to tread [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] should be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] country better [illegible] [illegible] aristocracy or [illegible]

[illegible] to assert himself, [illegible] who have so [illegible] most men in their [illegible] [illegible] Gold is worth [illegible] and without the la- [illegible] by which victory [illegible]

ARE THEY FLUTTERED.

The handsomest compliment that has yet been paid to the proclamation of the President is furnished by the debate in the rebel Congress, of which our dispatches furnish a summary. The shaft was aimed straight at them, and the immense fluttering attests that they are hit. We do not notice that any "derisive laughter" forms a share in the exercises. That is of the past. It is impossible not to see in this debate that the rebels read their doom. The words and arguments they use would become the deck of a pirate ship, for which escape was hopeless in the presence of a stronger adversary. They rage, but their wrath exposes their weakness. The weapon has found the joint in their harness where the vitals of the rebellion have been reached. Read this proof, honest doubting men of the North, and tell us that this proclamation is of no avail—that it will reach nowhere, and return to plague the inventor. Can any loyal man say that it was a duty longer to withhold an instrument of so crushing effect? The secession sympathizers of the North find their main gun spiked. The rebels do heed this proclamation. The sensation it has caused in Secesdia is the most marked of the war. The South has heard of it, and it has reached the remotest plantation of Whippy Swamp. By every teeming proof it was well timed. Every quarter of the horizon is bright with the promise that it will end the war.

THOSE WHO HATE THE PROCLAMATION.

There are many proofs of the existence in the North of a large class, who believe in the justice and expediency of slavery, and of a much larger class who, while they profess to be opposed to human bondage from reasons both of right and policy, yet always rise up and shield it whenever its life is threatened. To persons with these views the Proclamation of the President is most offensive. They denounce it with bitterness and violence, partly because it does bring slavery into imminent danger of extinction; and more, because it compels them to give up all hypocritical and craven disguise, and come out openly either for or against the institution. The squirming, and dodging, and painful efforts that these men make, to avoid having their masks torn off and their real features seen, is one of the grand shows of the times, and nothing has so roused their wrath against the administration as the last measure whose uncovering and detecting force they hate of all things. The proclamation leaves but little chance henceforth for that large body of political aspirants, corrupt managers and writers of journals, dishonest party leaders and declaimers, and ungospelled priests and preachers, who have so long professed freedom and defended slavery; shouted for the Union, but worked against it; cried long and loud against the infamy and crime of the rebellion, but kept guard with eternal vigilance, and beat back with countless blows, every effort to harm or destroy the institution, which is the life blood, the very heart and soul of the revolt. If the people sustain the proclamation, the occupation of this large class of Northern menials and slavery tools is gone. They see with consternation, fat offices, high places, positions of influence and preferment, great present having and dazzling promises of a still greater future, slipping forever from their grasp and beyond their reach, and they rally with all the energy of desperation to defend their allies and overthrow the common foe. It is one of the extraordinary facts in our political history, that the party which claimed to be Democratic, and which to-day clings to the name, increased its strength and maintained its supremacy in the country by a close alliance with slavery. By submitting to the dictation, and obeying the behests of the slave power, the old Democracy for a long time sustained its rule in the nation; and although all that was true in patriotism and eminent in talent, long since were driven from it by the shameless prostitution to the basest lusts of slavery, to which the purity of that high and noble old party was abandoned, yet, the men who thus degraded and sold it to the most revolting uses, can find no means of living and no hope of reward, save in keeping up the same infamous practices, and receiving while they may the price of their party's shame. There are men in the North to-day who tremble at the thought that slavery may be destroyed; there are editors whose infamous sheets would be blank if they could not fill them with lies, frauds, and all abominable things in help of slavery; and there are prominent public men in the free North who read with pale faces and trembling limbs the doom of slavery, for they find in that the death of every ambitious hope and political scheme they love most.

The idea that the men who denounce the proclamation care nothing for slavery, and are not concerned about its fate; but are solely troubled with wise fears lest this step may help the rebellion, and harm the cause of the Union, is all the veriest stuff. No man dislikes the proclamation who does not like slavery; and the only real fear such a man has, is that slavery is in danger. If you get inside of such a man's pretexts and disguises, and see clearly what he does want and long for, you will find it to be, that he supposes that at present the very existence of peace and order depend upon maintaining and defending the domestic institution; which is clearly, only saying in another phrase, that slavery is the corner stone of the Republic. When a man denounces emancipation as unwise, he means that slavery is wise. When he declares human freedom unsafe, he says in effect, that human bondage is safe. When he pronounces Freedom a poor and frail foundation for building upon, it is plain that he will seek his foundation in Slavery. However much such a man may insist that he is a faithful follower of Lincoln, he does in heart and life believe in the doctrines of Alexander Stephens, and do his works. No man who pronounces a proclamation of liberty to be no better than an old tub, thrown out on the stormy waves, for the sport of big fish; who cannot bring himself to believe it to be more than a mere trick, or cunning contrivance for temporary diversion, could possibly believe in the solid reality of anything better than Slavery. A man to whom Human Freedom is but a tub, to be flung overboard, Slavery must be the primitive rock and foundation stone of all things.

All these men are rousing, arming and gathering against the proclamation. They might have stood most anything else from the administration; but a determined, open, straightforward attempt to end Slavery, is too much for them. Do anything but that and they are with us; but to aim a fatal blow at Slavery, is more than they can stand. They will resist it to the bitter end. They might have endured defeat, disaster, disunion, and disgrace; but the destruction of Slavery, never. They love *their* country, but they would not have it saved without Slavery. They love *their* God, but it is because he is to them the God of Slavery.

☞ The Philadelphia *Press* says: "We deem it necessary to inform the public that every effort is making at Washington to supply the commercial community with the postage currency at the earliest opportunity. The strongest possible force is employed in its manufacture, and we have no doubt that the wants of the public will soon meet with prompt attention. The disbursements to the army and navy have hitherto absorbed almost all the notes prepared for circulation."

☞ Hon. J. Prescott Hall, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Newport, R. I., and formerly United States district attorney of the southern district of New York, died at his residence in Newport a few days since.

☞ The New York papers do say, although we doubt the truth of the assertion, that Brigadier General Frank B. Spinola's shirt collar is so big, that it is frequently taken by the enemy for a flag of truce. The same papers call upon him to abate at least three quarters of it.

Bounty to Heirs of Deceased Soldiers.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 29, 1862.

[Editors Chicago Tribune:]

Can you inform me, and of course the public generally, whether the government has already paid, or intends to pay before the close of the war, any of the $100 bounties due the heirs of deceased soldiers. Many noble boys have fallen, leaving loved ones dependent upon cold charity who might sustain themselves comfortably if their just dues were paid them by the government. In numerous instances the department has acknowledged the correctness of the application, &c., and the validity of the claim, then taken no further action in the matter. Will a similar course prevail till rebellion is annihilated, and must relatives and families of the soldiers slain or sacrificed in war *suffer or accept public charity?* If so, is it right and just? What think you? Please inform, and thus favor A READER.

We reply to the above that in a very few instances the $100 bounty promised to the widows and heirs of soldiers deceased, has been paid, as we are informed, but the cases where the bounty, and arrears of pay due on account of the services of deceased soldiers have been paid, are insignificant in number in comparison with the vast number of those claims which have been presented to the proper department at Washington, and seem now to be buried in oblivion so far as the officials are concerned. So that the inquiry of our correspondent is pertinent and proper. The custom of the departments at Washington whose duty it is to audit and allow or reject these claims and to provide for the payment of such as are correct, is to acknowledge the receipt of the claim, acknowledging its correctness, in cases where they appear to be correct, with the additional assurances in case of pensions that the claim will be *examined at an early date*, and the result communicated to the claimants. There the cases rest for months. We are told they are to be audited in their turn—but the turn seems never to come. The invalid soldier, wearied by a promise thus daily renewed and daily broken, in the meantime lives on the meagre charities of the world, or dies broken hearted at the ingratitude and neglect of the very government for the maintenance of which he has exposed his life and destroyed his health. If the claimants could have the assurance that at any certain time, no matter if that time were distant many weeks or even months, when they would receive their money, much anxiety, complaint, and suffering would be avoided.

These pensions and bounties are as much a part of the reward for which the soldier contracts when he enters the service as is the monthly wages; it is as ill becoming in the government to delay the payment of them as of the monthly stipend; indeed the delay or neglect to pay the former is often far more productive of suffering, since the sick and disabled soldiers and their bereaved heirs have often no other dependence for their support than that promised by the government in the form of pensions, bounties, and the back pay; while the soldier in actual service is fed and clothed out of the government purse, though his wages may be withheld for the time.

The departments are or ought to be supplied with a sufficient clerical force to attend to the business of this kind, and large appropriations of money have been made for payment of these claims. It is therefore difficult to assign any good reason why these claims are not paid within a short time after they are properly proved and presented. The evil of this neglect is a crying one. It is cruel injustice, and base ingratitude. When the evil will be remedied is more than we can tell. We believe that Congress in its system of pension and bounty laws has intended a substantial and immediate advantage and relief to those who suffer on account of military demands of the country. Prompt payment then would meet the need of the beneficiaries, and the views of the national legislature. If the payments are not speedily made, the good that such laws can do is lost.

A LETTER FROM CAIRO.

The Crops in Egypt—How the Farmers Like the Late Proclamation—The Contrabands.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CAIRO, Oct. 2, 1862.

The wheat crop from Mattoon south has been good—the best for several years. The corn crop at one time promised a great yield, but the dry weather through August was unfavorable to it, and the yield will be only a moderate one, though far better than for the past three or four years. Oats are a fine crop, while potatoes are nowhere. Last year the yield of this vegetable was enormous; now the supply must come from other points. Fruit of all kinds is good.

Almost every person you meet at the stations and on the train is jubilant over the president's emancipation proclamation. They argue that the war will either end in the next sixty days, or we must make up our minds to whip them out; and one of the most efficient aids is to deprive the enemy of their slaves. This view of the case has wrought a wonderful change in the minds of the people of the southern part of the State, and they are coming here in large numbers for the contrabands, and each train takes out from twenty to sixty. I was surprised to see so few of them go to points north of Odin. This morning the train had on some going to Williamson county, stopping off at Carbondale. Five stop at Duquoin, one at Ashly, twenty-five at Odin to take the O. & M. Railroad to Onley, in Richland county, and only twelve for points in the central part of the State, none north of Rantoul. Over two-thirds for Egypt. Thus, you will see, that this question of contrabands is having a powerful solution, as Egypt is taking more than her share. There is now here over twenty men from points south of Centralia after contrabands, mostly for female help, and Mr. Yocum, the agent, is busy all of the time, in fact no department of the government exhibits so much activity as that of the contrabands. Strange to say, there is but one person here on that business from Chicago. I understand that these contrabands go out under the protection of the military authorities of the government, and we are under marshal law, our State constitution is not interfered with in the least. On the other hand, if meddlesome persons wish to interfere, the provost marshal will make it his business to look after them.

To-day we conversed with a large number of the most intelligent contrabands in regard to their future prospects. They are unanimous in regard to removing North, under the present state of things; but when the war is over, and they can go back to work for themselves, they would much prefer it. One or two winters at the North will fully confirm them in this idea.

There will doubtless be more or less opposition, in old fogy settlements, but it will soon disappear, nor will demagogues like your Mayor Sherman be able to befog the farmers, who have large fields of corn to gather, by mouthing about the sacredness of our State constitution. There is but two points in the matter. One of them is: the president has directed the refugees to be distributed through the State, and the other is that there is a present demand for their labor, without which a large amount of corn would be lost. The heavy crops of Egypt, at this time, being more in need of laborers than the North will absorb the largest share.

At present the State is mainly overrun with families of children, the men mostly in our army or to work here, but a large supply will be here as soon as the government can furnish transportation. Persons in want of them should come or send some one to take charge of them, the government paying their passage to any part of the State by rail. The most valuable of the men are retained in the government service; some few are in hospitals, with dysentery, caused by change of water and exposure. They have their own bedding, and, in most cases, provided with cooking utensils, and are well provided with rations by the government. All they need is an opportunity to earn their living, and nearly all of them are able to do so.

I came up last evening and brought fourteen contrabands. It was intended some days since to send 500 to the TRIBUNE as a present, but the secesh and War Democrats are taking them off so rapidly that your chances will be poor to get them, and now they only propose to send the DEACON twenty-five. The truth is that three-fourths of them go to points in Egypt. Now and then they stampede one, but that game will soon be blocked, as the demand for labor is too urgent to withstand. No less than six men were there from Duquoin, in Perry county, after them. Until a new lot comes it is not worth while to send after any, as they are well sorted out. Mr. Milne, of Chicago, formerly assistant to N. S. Bouton, was down after a lot for the city, but will go to Helena or Corinth.

Yesterday a boat started down the river to see what is the difficulty. Bodman appears to be quite a favorite with the officers, and gets the first picking of the news. I see that the newsboys sell less of the *Times* than ever.

Yours truly,

The Emancipation Proclamation.

The Providence *Journal* contains a letter from Newport, which says that a letter received in that town within a few days, from a gentleman of highest character and standing in Louisiana, if published, would be fully conclusive as to the policy and foresight of the emancipation proclamation. This gentleman states it is a fact that the intention of the traitors is to emancipate and arm, if not the whole, at least 400,000 blacks, and use them against the United States Government with a determination to rule or ruin.

☞ Ex-Governor Boutwell has been proposed for the Union Congressional nomination in the seventh district of Massachusetts. He is a statesman of great caution, deep insight, and broad perceptions, and would find few or no superiors in the national legislature. Mr. Boutwell is now United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

GARIBALDI'S OWN NARRATIVE.

How He was Captured.

Garibaldi's case assumes a new aspect. Later and more authentic intelligence shows that, so far from his making an attack upon the forces of Victor Emanuel, there was no battle. Nor had Garibaldi any intent of meeting any portion of his fellow countrymen in the shock of combat. The circumstances were these:

Colonel Pallavicino, with the troops of Victor Emanuel, advanced within range, as it was supposed, for conference; but without making any communication whatever, instantly opened fire. Garibaldi's men, being thus suddenly saluted with musket balls, prepared to return the compliment, when their general rushed to the front, and thundered out an order not to fire. The regulars then fired another volley upon their unanswering countrymen. It was in this fire that Garibaldi fell, wounded by two bullets, one striking him in the left thigh, and the other shattering his right ankle. In falling, he raised his hat, and cried "*Viva Italia!*" The sight of their general, thus wounded in the attempt to save the spilling of blood, so excited some young Sicilians that they returned the fire; but, notwithstanding the universal indignation of Garibaldi's soldiers, all but a very few obeyed his order not to fire.

The wounded hero, while being carried by his officers under a near tree, kept reiterating the order, "Don't fire! Don't fire—let them advance!"

After this there was no more firing on either side, the troops freely intermingling.

The lieutenant of the staff of Pallavicino, walking up to Garibaldi, looked at him, and ordered him to yield up his sword. While his wound was being dressed, Garibaldi asked to see the commander of the troops, when the colonel came up and began to say something about "positive orders to attack," and added something about "surrendering." Garibaldi replied that there could be no surrender, for there had been no fighting, and that the few shots of the volunteers must be ascribed to mistake.

After Garibaldi was finally taken on shipboard, he wrote the following account of the affair:

GARIBALDI'S OWN NARRATIVE.

ON BOARD THE DUKE OF GENOA, September 1, 1862.

They thirsted for blood, and I wished to spare it. Not the poor soldiers who obeyed, but the men of the clique who cannot forgive the revolution for being the revolution—it is that which disturbs their conservative digestion—and for having contributed to the reestablishment of our Italian family.

Yes, they thirsted for blood; I perceived it with sorrow, and I endeavored in consequence to the utmost to prevent that of our assailants from being shed.

I ran to the front of our line crying out to them not to fire; and from the centre to the left, where my voice and those of my aides-de-camp could be heard, not a trigger was pulled. It was not thus on the attacking side. Having arrived at a distance of 200 metres, they began a tremendous fire, and the party of Bersaglieri, who were in front of me, directing their shots against me, struck me with two balls—one in the left thigh, not serious, the other in the ankle of the right foot, making a serious wound.

As all this happened at the opening of the conflict, and I was carried to the skirt of the wood after being wounded I could see nothing more, a thick crowd having formed around me while my wound was being dressed. I feel certain, however, that up to the end of the line which was at my litter, and to that of my aid-de-camps, not a single gun was fired. As there was no firing on our side, it was easy for the troops to approach and mingle with ours, and when I was told that they wished to disarm us, I replied that the men might disarm themselves. The intentions of my companions were, however, so little hostile, that I only by this disarmed in the crowd some officers and regular soldiers.

It was not so on our right. The *picciotti*, attacked by the regular troops, replied by a fire upon the whole line, and although the trumpet sounded to cease firing, there was at that spot a smart fusilade, which lasted not more than a quarter of an hour.

My wounds led to some confusion in our line. Our soldiers, not seeing me, began to retreat into the wood, so that, little by little, the crowd round me broke up, and the most faithful alone remained. At this moment I learned that my staff and Col. Pallavicino, who commanded the regular troops, were negotiating upon the following considerations; First, that I should be free with my staff to withdraw where I pleased. (I replied "On board an English vessel.") Second, that having arrived at the seashore, the rest of my companions should be set at liberty. Col. Pallavicino conducted himself as a valorous and intelligent chief in all his military movements, and he has not been wanting in respect or courtesy toward me and my people. He showed his grief in having to shed Italian blood; but he had received peremptory orders, and had to obey them. My arrangements had been purely defensive, and I had hoped to avoid a conflict, seeing the very strong position that I occupied, and entertaining the hope that the regular troops had received orders less sanguinary. If I had not been wounded at the outset, and if my people had not received the order under all circumstances to avoid any collision whatsoever with the regular troops, the contest between men of the same race would have been terrible. However, far better as it is. Whatever may be the result of my wounds, whatever fate the government prepares for me, I have the consciousness of having done my duty; and the sacrifice of my life is a very little thing if it has contributed to save that of a great number of my fellow-countrymen.

In the hazardous enterprise in which I and my companions have thrown ourselves, with heads bent, I hoped nothing good from the government of Ratazzi. But why should I not have hoped for less rigor on the part of the king, having altered in nothing the old programme, and having decided not to alter it at any price? What afflicts me most is this fatal distrust, which contributes not a little to the incompletion of national unity. However it may be, I once again present to Italy a serene front, assured of having done my duty. Once more, my unimportant life and the more precious ones of so many generous young men, have been offered as a holocaust to the holiest causes—pure from all vile personal interests.

G. GARIBALDI.

The English newspapers, which are just now filled with Italian affairs, are almost unanimous in their praise of Garibaldi's conduct. His letter is characteristically frank and noble. Who can read it without feeling the grandeur of that one sentence: "However it may be, I once again present myself to Italy, with head erect, assured of having done my duty?"

FROM THE FIRST BOARD OF TRADE REGIMENT.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

IN CAMP AT COLUMBUS, KY., Sept. 29, 1862.

We are every morning supplied with newspapers from St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago; but the TRIBUNE receives the largest patronage—not merely because it comes from the home of a large majority of our men, but because of its pure musical tone in shouting "the battle-cry of Freedom," which animates and inspires every intelligent man in our ranks. The Board of Trade regiment, as you know, contains as large a proportion of intelligent men, who have left comfortable homes, endearing social relations and prosperous business connections, as any in the service—men who understand the philosophy of this war, and fully appreciate the high and noble stand taken by the president in his late proclamation, and who are rejoicing with unspeakable joy that they now stand before the world as combatants in behalf of the loftiest principle that can inspire the hearts and minds of men and nations. Though the words may not be uttered, their import is expressed in almost every soldier's countenance—"God bless Abraham Lincoln!"

We are encamped upon the ground where some 15,000 or more rebels were stationed until driven off by the gunboat flotilla of Com. Foote, in connection with the forces on land. There yet remain many evidences of the great strength of their position, besides natural advantages. The three batteries of heavy guns, minus the guns—one on top of the bluff, another fifty feet below, and another still lower down—with the enormous chain cable that stretched across the river, the steam engine for raising water from the river, and shot and shell everywhere scattered around—all furnish reminiscences of the decaying strength of secessia, with which to contrast the rapidly rising power of the republic. However, as the world is ruled by ideas, and not by physical force, I would ask leave to furnish some evidences of progress in this direction that have recently come under my observation.

Our regiment contains a large representation, among its officers and privates, of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, and religious meetings are held in camp as often as twice a week.

The Losses at Antietam—Gen. McClellan's Report.

The official report of Gen. McClellan presents a fearful picture of life wasted at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. The footing up of casualties on the Union side is 14,794. On the side of the rebels an estimate, somewhat forced, perhaps, and exaggerated, reaches the startling total of 39,000 men; so that by this official statement we are authorized to believe that some 45,000 men were slaughtered or disabled in that sanguinary fight. This is frightful. Men may reason them from such a story, and calculate the gains that might partly compensate such losses. A victory must be carried to the *per contra*; immortal honor to the soldiers who fought so gallantly and to the officers who led them so bravely and handled them so skillfully; a large number of flags, some cannon, and enough small arms to furnish a division; these figures on the opposite side of the ledger, but are far from balancing the account. The price paid was worth infinitely more; it was worth the capture or annihilation of the rebel army. We shall be told one of these days what officer, or what difficulties of the country, or what combination of circumstances, is to be held responsible for this worst of all bargains.

Hon. John F. Potter.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, hitherto a neutral paper in politics, though always strongly loyal, has come out with a strong article in favor of Hon. John F. Potter, the fearless and incorruptible representative of the 1st Wisconsin district. The *Wisconsin* is taking an excellent position among the daily journals of the Northwest, which might be imitated to advantage by its addled contemporary, the *Sentinel*. The following is the *Wisconsin's* article on the Congressional canvass in that district:

HON. JOHN F. POTTER.—We have from the outset been opposed to party nominations for the next Congress. We have believed, and do now, that there is but one issue before us—and that is the vigorous prosecution of the war. All other issues have sunk out of sight, or are dwarfed into insignificance by this. Those who are really and earnestly supporting the war, are, or should be on one side, while those who either sympathize with our enemies, or lack the patriotism or pluck to sustain every measure which promises to injure or weaken them, are upon the other.

It would have been much better had the true Union men of this district and State recognized this fact and ignored past party differences. There are as earnest supporters of the administration in the ranks of the Democracy as are to be found elsewhere. Indeed, the most decided and energetic expressions in favor of bold and thorough measures have come from this class of men. We had, therefore, hoped that a Union convention, representing all the loyal men of this district, would have been held, and we believed that the nominee of such a convention would have received a large majority of the votes of this district.

This would have probably been done, had not the Breckinridge Democracy instituted a party movement, which was inaugurated by an address as deficient in patriotism, as it was violent in its party spirit and opposition to the President. The more sane and less disloyal portion of the party, indeed, soon recoiled from the barefaced treason which was so boisterously cheered at the State convention, and the result upon the Congressional convention in this district, was clearly manifest. That convention neither had the courage to explicitly endorse the address, nor the patriotism to reject its disloyal sentiments. Further than this, the convention dared not nominate a man explicitly pledged to the address. And we understand that Mr. Brown is now concocting a letter of acceptance, in which, while appearing to sustain the administration and forsake Mr. Ryan and his heresies, he will reserve a verge of discretion wide enough to admit of a cordial co-operation with such beautiful specimens of the democracy as the rebel Vallandigham.

Between a candidate thus engendered, running under such auspices, and bound to such political friends, and such a straight-forward, bold, and steadfast supporter of the war as the Hon. John F. Potter, we cannot for a moment hesitate. We know that Mr. Potter, under all circumstances, will be true to the principles on which alone this war can be honorably ended. He has for six years been tried by an ordeal of public life through which few men pass unscathed. Foremost always among the enemies of the only dangerous enemy this country ever had, he is to-day as hearty a hater of slavery and its rebellious fruits, as he was at the commencement of his honorable career in Congress. In all the multifarious contests which were the significant prelude of the present war, he was always true to his convictions and always true to their maintenance. His victory for the cause of free speech won over the bully Pryor, was but one of many acts showing his possession of just those manly qualities in which so many Northern representatives have failed, and which are more needed now than ever. He has been as faithful and industrious a member as ever went from the State.

In his personal habits he is above reproach, and at a time like this, when so many of our civil and military officers betray the trusts reposed in them, through their indulgence in vices which unman them, this is no slight requisite.

Mr. Potter will, we know, heartily sustain the president's proclamation, for he has from the first advocated its righteousness and policy. In all of the collateral questions which will come up, he will be found with those who earnestly seek to carry the policy of the president into effect.

Mr. Brown, on the other hand, is the candidate of a set of men whose genuine sentiments were uttered in Mr. Ryan's treasonable manifesto. Perhaps the child will disown the father, but the connection between them is too close to be concealed. He is too shrewd a man to avow publicly the approbation which he expresses privately of this address, but the people will see that the men who sustain the address also sustain him.

They will also see that men who never uttered a thoroughly loyal sentiment, support him; that every secessionist will support him, and that if he is elected a shout of triumph will go up from Richmond, in recognition of the election of an enemy to President Lincoln and his measures.

It don't make any difference what specious promises Mr. Brown may make, he cannot resist the force of his antecedents, or the influences which prevail among those who nominated him. In public life these influences form the man. Mr. Brown has not such extraordinary force of character as to become an exception.

He must, to a certain extent, oppose the president's policy, particularly that which relates to emancipation. Mr. Potter will sustain this policy. We believe that the only salvation of the country lies in the support of the president. We therefore support Mr. Potter.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Condition of the City—Sanitary Affairs—The Reopening of the Public Schools—Taking the Oath.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22, 1862.

We have one of the healthiest summers which His special providence has designed to New Orleans. There is plenty of food, the best of health, and employment provided for every one willing to work.

The secretary of the board of health says in his report of the mortuary condition of this city, after estimating the total number of deaths at 146: "That the health of the city is unprecedented for the time of the year, particularly with so many unacclimated persons in our midst;" and he certainly speaks the truth. Connoisseurs in yellow fever therapeutics, early in the season prognosticated that the weather was just the very kind most favorable for encouraging the disease. The evil disposed could see nothing more certain than that the *ochré* monarch would sweep every live Yankee into kingdom come. Well, the doctors—the prognosticators, and the old women, are all equally at fault. The Yankees, as if to spite our secession friends, enjoy just as good health, generally speaking, as any other portion of our community; and, strange to say, the transition from a northern or eastern climate seems to make less change in them than it does in even the creole element of the city.

The river has receded to fully fourteen feet below ordinary high water mark. The lowest stage remembered was that of December, 1854, when it fell 15½ feet. Considerable rain having fallen for the last few days, there is somewhat of a rise noticed lately.

The public schools reopened for the fall season on the 15th, under most favorable auspices. The vile and ribald songs of the rebellion, heretofore chaunted by young and tender voices, will be heard no more; the loyalty of the parents will descend to the children, no longer prejudiced by the wily doctrines of secession, teachers, superintendents or directors. It is allowed on all hands that the list of teachers, male and female, now selected, in order to "teach the young idea how to shoot," is unsurpassable, both as to character, acquirements and accomplishments, a decided improvement in its way.

The merchants' bank was taken in charge by the authorities on Tuesday last. Such a course has been some time looked for by our wise ones in monetary matters.

All kinds of provisions may be had here just now at a very low figure—lower, in many cases, than in New York. There is plenty of everything in the market in this line, but people who can afford it are laying in supplies, fearing that the trade from New York, Boston, etc., will be discontinued, in consequence of the improbability of vessels getting return freight from here. Potatoes, which used to command $20.00 and $25.00 per barrel, retail, can be bought now at $5.50. Flour (extra) may be had at $8.00 and $10.00 per barrel, and, under the careful supervision of our military commandant, (Acting Mayor Weitzel.) the bakers are constrained to give the biggest kind of a loaf (seventeen ounces!) for five cents.

The *True Delta* of the 23d, in an editorial, has the following:

The time for which we have assiduously labored and prayed (the restoration of civil law) has at length arrived, and to-day a sheriff is to enter upon the duties of his office by opening, in proper form, three of the six district courts of this parish. The probate court will be opened provisionally under Whittaker. Judge Howell will re-open the Sixth court, and Judge Hiestand is to preside in the Third or Fourth district court. These gentlemen are old residents of the State, and are well known lawyers, and will, we conscientiously believe, do all in their power to bring about a new and better order of things than has for a long while prevailed here. Of the fitness of James Dunham, esq., for the post of sheriff we feel, as warm friends of his, embarrassed to speak; and, indeed, he is so well known that encomium upon him are superfluous. For thirty years engaged in active commercial life here, he is personally known to almost every merchant, and especially well fitted for the highly important and responsible place, to which General Shepley, whose secretary he has been, appointed him.

Important Order of General Sherman Concerning Firing on Unarmed Boats.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH DIVISION, ARMY OF TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, Sept. 23, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 254.—Whereas, many families of known rebels and confederates in arms against us, have been permitted to reside in peace and comfort in Memphis; and whereas, the confederate authorities either sanction or permit the firing on unarmed boats carrying passengers and goods for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of Memphis, it is ordered, that for every boat so fired on ten families must be expelled from Memphis.

The provost marshal will extend the list, already prepared, so as to have on it at least thirty names; and on every occasion when a boat is fired on, will draw by lot ten names, who will be forthwith notified, and allowed three days to remove to a distance of twenty-five miles from Memphis.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, Act'g A. A. General.

☞ Hon. E. G. Spalding, the present representative in Congress from the Erie (N.Y.) district, has withdrawn from the canvass for a renomination.

☞ Judge Holt says that "no man can doubt the power of Mr. Lincoln to issue a proclamation of emancipation."

INDIAN ATTACKS UPON EMIGRANTS.

Robbery, Murder and No Protection

ATTACK ON A TRAIN FROM IOWA.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 10, 1862.

A company from Warren county, Iowa, left there sometime about the middle of May, finally left the Missouri River on the 26th of May, and was composed of the following persons: John Adams Smith, Jonathan Smith, Lewis Smith, Buchanan Smith, Joseph Jones, Hiram Baker, James Lynch, Taylor Waterhouse, Elias Shaw, Charles Blandus, Frederick Heymen, Thomas Ball, John Ball, and Henry Ball.

Two other persons were in the train, but their names I could not learn, and with the company were twelve women and about the same number of children. Nothing occurred in their journey till they reached, on the 9th of August, Sublett's Cut-off, a little to the southeast of Fort Hall. The Indians attacked them there early in the morning, and after a fight of an hour and a half, succeeded in driving away from the immigrants forty-five oxen, seven horses, and four mules, leaving only six oxen for twelve wagons. The company filled one wagon with provisions, and hastened away from the camping ground, as they dreaded the return of the Indians to pillage the wagons. They traveled in fear, and before sundown the Indians, greatly increased in numbers, came upon them and renewed the attack. The immigrants attempted to reach some willow bushes, in hopes of finding protection, but seeing their intention, the savages reached it first, and encircled the company, leaving men, women and children without other shelter than the stunted sage bushes, that were no barriers to the flight of the rifle ball.

The immigrants fought with the desperation of despair, till darkness concealed them, and the Indians left them thoroughly despoiled of everything but forty pounds of flour, which some, in fleeing from the wagon, had the prudence to retain. Several of the Indians were killed or wounded, and of the immigrants were killed: John Ball, who left a wife and two children; Thomas Ball, whose wife and family are in Warren county, Iowa; Thomas Heymen, from Minnesota, and Taylor Waterhouse, who disappeared and was never found again. Capt. Jonathan Smith was shot through both legs, above the knees, and shot through the right arm. His father was shot through the right hand, and his brother through the left hand. A ball traversed the body of his wife, entering her right side and coming out at her left side. His daughter, four years of age, was shot through the body, and died the third day after. The life of Captain Smith is despaired of, but the others are recovering.

They placed the bodies of the dead side by side and left them unburied, as they were destitute of the means of burying them, and were uncertain of the position of the Indians. The wounded were carried by the men who were unhurt, and the children were carried in the arms of the others. In this way they traveled the first night, and afraid to venture out in daylight, they rested in the bushes till the return of darkness. The second night and second day they traveled another path in the direction of the settlements on Bear River. Three of the men left in advance in hopes of procuring aid, and traveled three more days till they reached the Bear River ferry. Here their sad tale was heard, and a Mormon of the name of Loveland immediately fitted out three wagons with provisions and sent five men to bring in the destitute company. After five days' absence the wagons returned, and on Sunday last took the wounded and destitute into the Box Elder Settlement, where they will, in all probability, remain during the winter. While one of the company was relating to me what I have here written, his eyes were gleaming with tears. "Yes," said he, "the Mormon people have been kind to us, we will never forget them, yet all kinds of bad stories are told against them by men who have an interest in sending immigrants over that terrible road."

My narrative need go no further; only let me say, immigrants abandon that northern route, unless you go in force to bid defiance to the Indians.

The Sixth Michigan Regiment and the Late Gen. Williams.

We are requested by a number of friends of the 6th Michigan regiment, of Baton Rouge fame, to copy from the Berrien county *Freeman* a lengthy article concerning the treatment which the regiment suffered at the hands of the late Gen. Williams. We are obliged to decline publishing the whole of the article, which is ably written, and, so far as we know, entirely truthful, on account of its length. We copy, however, the following paragraphs as illustrative of the whole, presuming that the writer gives the facts to the public not for the purpose of villifying the dead but to vindicate the living:

While the general was at Vicksburg, a contraband came off in a small boat to the steamer on which the 6th was, and brought full and accurate information respecting the rebel works, and their strengths. So well pleased was the general with the frankness and intelligence of the slave, that he told him to come on board and he would protect him. He accordingly took refuge on the boat, and came with the troops to Baton Rouge, and took the lead of the working parties of contrabands. He showed himself to be a faithful and superior man. It was but a short time, however, before a slave hunter, a notorious rebel by the name of Lobdell, claimed the slave as pretended agent of the owner. He applied to Williams for an order to deliver him up. Williams, in violation of his pledge to protect him, gave the order for his surrender. The poor terrified slave took refuge on the steamer, and concealed himself in the hold. On searching he could not be found. An order was thereupon given that steam be turned into the hold, and thus drive out the victim. The scalding steam had the intended effect, and the wretched man, escaping from the boat, fled for protection to the barracks of the 6th. Lobdell pursued him and with a club, fell upon him at the gate, just as Capt. Bacon was entering. He knowing what was going on interfered and threatened to shoot Lobdell on the spot, if he struck the negro again, and thereupon Lobdell desisted. The slave was then protected in the barracks. Upon learning what had taken place, Williams ordered Col. Curtenius to deliver him up, and the colonel refused to do so. Thereupon the colonel was arrested, and the regiment was ordered to leave the barracks and encamp without tent or shelter in the outskirts of the town. The officers obeyed, and marched the men to the appointed spot of ground, and there they stayed a week, exposed to the sun and dew, with no shelter but bushes and trees—all this was done as a punishment. This took place about the middle of June.

The troops were crowded into transports to go to Vicksburg, and were on them for twenty-one days, on half rations, as it was called. They had nine days' rations of bread, salt beef and coffee, and this was all. They had no means of cooking, except at the flues under the boiler, and this afforded but scanty means to make coffee. Williams refused to let them go ashore, although the boat was then tied up to a tree by the levee. The officers entreated Williams to allow the suffering men to go ashore. He refused. He was told they were starving, and being made sick by eating raw beef. His reply was: "God d—m them, they are hogs and eat too much; they do nothing but eat and ——." At last the regiment returned to Baton Rouge. The men and officers were covered with vermin, and sick with scurvy and fever.

In July the general again ordered the 6th regiment to leave their barracks, to make room for the 9th Connecticut, and encamp at Perkins' Cross Roads, about one mile and a half from the river, and were to stay without tent or shelter. From fifty to 100 men were then sick in the barracks. Some were convalescent, some yet had fever. The weather was hot, the vertical rays of the sun could hardly be endured. Col. Clark remonstrated—entreated, but in vain. He told the general that the men were sick, and that they could not endure the exposure. Williams replied: "God d—m them, I don't mean they shall have a shelter, my order is to be obeyed." Col. Clark still refused, so did Maj. Bacon, and Capts. Griffin and Wheeler, and for this they were arrested. They declared that if they could not protect their men, they would not be instruments of their murder. One officer was found who complied with the order, and ingloriously led forth his companions to the place of torture, and they encamped without tent or shelter in the outskirts of the town. They suffered intensely, and many died. A storm came on that night, and some were able to find a poor shelter in some negro quarters and barns in the neighborhood.

A Ship of War for the Rio Grande.

Northwestern Mexico is now full of Union men, refugees from Texas, who wander about helpless and suffering, and unable to get to the loyal States. Our consul at Metamoras does all he can to help these people, but his means are limited. The rebel authorities in Brownsville are vigilant, and persecute with every spite all loyal Texans of whom they can gain intelligence. We have at present no United States ship off the Rio Grande. The consul at Matamoras, as well as loyal refugees who have recently arrived at the north, say that it would be a great relief to their fellow-loyalists who have sought refuge in Texas, as well as the consul, could a ship of war lie off the mouth of the Rio Grande, ready to give protection where it is needed.

To be Sent Against the Indians.

[From the Dubuque Times, October 1.]

The 27th Iowa regiment, instead of going South, have been ordered to Spirit Lake, Minnesota, to fight the Indians. Their arms will arrive next week, and the regiment is expected to move in ten days time. Captain Haslip's company will be letter A, and are to be armed, like company B, with the Minie rifle. The balance of the regiment will be supplied with the army musket.

☞ Gen. Sedgwick is at his residence, Cornwall, Conn., recovering from flesh wounds in the shoulder and neck received during the late battles in Maryland. He also received a wound in the wrist from a Minie ball, which looked threatening for a time, but amputation, it is now believed, will not be necessary. The general is hopeful that he will be able for active duty in a fortnight or three weeks. He has been assigned to the command of the 11th army corps.

☞ Hon. Roscoe Conkling has been renominated, by unanimous acclamation, for Congress, in the Oneida district, New York.

Reconnoissance Across the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The following dispatch is from a special correspondent of the New York *Times*:

SHARPSBURG, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

Yesterday, Col. Farnsworth's brigade of cavalry, accompanied by Gibson's and Tidball's United States batteries, crossed the Potomac into Virginia, below Shepherdstown. The force reconnoitered the country for a distance of five or six miles from the river, and discovered that the enemy's pickets had [illegible] [illegible] in the vicinity of Winchester.

Major Medill, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, with three squadrons, took the road leading from Shepherdstown to Martinsburg, and met one regiment of the enemy's cavalry four miles from the former place. The enemy also had two pieces of artillery, and fired a few shells, but without effect.

The rebel videttes which were in Shepherdstown and along the road in the morning, retired as our cavalry advanced.

Capt. Farnsworth, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, took the road to Winchester. In the house along the way he took prisoners over twenty of the enemy's wounded, including Col. Mealif, of Georgia, all of whom were paroled.

At Shepherdstown General Pleasanton's provost marshal paroled nearly 400 rebel wounded.

Our artillery was not brought into practice. Gen. Griffin, with the 14th New York, 62d Pennsylvania, 22d Massachusetts and 2d District of Columbia regiments, also crossed the river, and proceeded a mile and a half beyond. They took over four wagons, which they brought in at night loaded with forage. They also picked up twenty-five muskets.

It is believed that the enemy will not reappear in Shepherdstown while our forces occupy their present position opposite.

Republican Convention in Whiteside County.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

STERLING, Ill., Oct. 2, 1862.

The county convention for Whiteside county met at Morrison yesterday, and put the following ticket in nomination:

Representative—Leander Smith.

Sheriff—Robert Logan.

Coroner—Dr. Taylor.

They also selected ten delegates to represent this county in a senatorial convention at Dixon on the 8th instant, favorable to the nomination of Daniel Richards of Sterling, in this county, for State Senator. The delegates are as follows: S. M. Coe, A. A. Ferrell, W. M. Lane, Joseph Golder, E. Brookfield, L. E. Rice, C. W. Abbey, Oliver Baker, W. C. Snyder, and J. M. Pratt.

They reaffirmed the resolutions passed at the Union State convention, as the platform of this county.

General Sumner and Son.

A story is told of the veteran Sumner at the battle of Antietam. His son, young Captain Sumner, a youth of twenty-one, was on his staff. The old man calmly stood, amidst a storm of shot and shells, and turned to send him through a double raging fire upon a mission of duty. He might never see his boy again, but his country claimed his life, and, as he looked upon his young brow, he grasped his hand, encircled him in his arms, and fondly kissed him. "Good-bye, Sammy," "Good-bye, father," and the youth, mounting his horse, rode gallantly on the message. He returned unharmed, and again his hand was grasped with a cordial "How d'de do, Sammy," answered by a grasp of equal affection. The scene was touching to those around.

Gen. Davis.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 2d.]

We stated yesterday that Gen. Davis had been handed over to the civil authorities, and that Gov. Morton was detained as a witness on the preliminary examination. The telegraph subsequently stated that he would be tried by court martial. We learn from a gentleman, just from Louisville, that both statements were true. The general was first delivered over to the civil authorities, from some cause as to which we are not informed, gave him up to military authorities, to be tried by martial law.

NORTH CAROLINA.—A synopsis of Col. Vance's message, the new confederate governor of North Carolina, appears in the New York *Tribune*. The tone of the message is quite moderate, and that there is no particular love between North Carolina and the confederacy, is quite apparent. Gov. Vance's language, when speaking of the treatment received by the State troops at the hands of the rebel government, is quite as bitter and sarcastic as—with a proper regard for proprieties—it could have been on such an occasion. While we look with some degree of hope upon the late sweeping triumph of the old Whig party over the Democrats in North Carolina, we are far from believing that the State is as loyal as many suppose.

CALIFORNIA SENATOR.—Rev. Thomas Starr King has been named as a candidate for United States Senator from California to succeed Mr. Latham. In such an event the case of Mr. King will be somewhat analogous to that of Mr. John A. Gurley, of Cincinnati, who is a Universalist clergyman. He is said to be an active polemist; and when nominated for Congress, an old Methodist remonstrated with a brother for supporting for office a man that did not believe in hell. "I do not mind that at all," was the reply; "Mr. Gurley will not be in Congress long before he will find out that there is need for a hell!"

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., October 3d, 1862.—The medical board leaves here for Chicago to-morrow, and will meet in that city next week, for the examination of applicants for places as surgeon, assistant surgeons &c.

Returns for the enrollment of the State militia are coming in rapidly.

Col. Rutherford's 97th regiment left Camp Butler to-day for Louisville. The 112th regiment, Col. Henderson, now at Peoria, has received marching orders. No more regiments will be allowed to leave the State without having first been paid.

Gov. Yates is not now expected home for a week or ten days, as he stops at Philadelphia while on his way back, on business.

Permission has been given to raise Stewart's cavalry from a battalion to a regiment. It will probably be the 18th cavalry. Major Warren Stewart is now chief of Gen. McClellan's staff, and is a brave and skillful officer, who has been in no less than eight cavalry fights since the commencement of the war.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Important Hints from Paducah.

RUMORED FIGHTING AT CORINTH.

Matters on the Mississippi.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 3, 1862.

It is reported here to-day that, the enemy under Price have attacked Corinth and gained possession of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Whether this be true or not, we are at present unable to say. It is certain, however, that something is the matter in that direction, as railroad and telegraphic communications are entirely cut on south of Bethel.

CAIRO, Oct. 3.—The Fanny Bullitt arrived this morning, direct from Helena. She has on board about 400 sick. Four have died on the way up. I could not get their names, as everything was in great confusion.

But four nurses had been detailed to wait on these 400 men, and great suffering has been the result. But few have anything but a little straw to lie on, and some have scarcely had a mouthful of food since starting from Helena. Some lay in their filth nearly naked and covered with flies.

A lieutenant remarked that his heart had bled all the way up, and he had done what he could to relieve the suffering. Several will certainly die between this and St. Louis.

J. Noel Burk, medical director of the army of the southwest, and Dr. Mills, of the 47th Indiana, are responsible for this great crime against humanity.

Nothing important from any quarter this morning.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

By the Overland Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—The steamer which sailed to-day took another $100,000 for the National Sanitary Committee.

The emigration from the southern counties of the State to the new Colorado mines continues quite extensive, while Mexicans from Sonora are flocking thither in large numbers.

A large prospecting party was being organized to go far into the unexplored country to make examinations through the various mountainous districts.

From New Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 3.—The Santa Fe mail with dates to the 23d, has arrived. There is no news of importance. Passengers report all quiet along the route.

Gov. Connelly, who has been afflicted with a painful infirmity for a number of years, goes East to procure surgical aid. During his absence Secretary Arny assumes the executive duties of the Territory.

Gen. Carleton arrived at Santa Fe on the 16th, and assumed command of the department, vice Gen. Canby, relieved.

Fires.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—A large building in West Newton, known as the Silk Factory, owned by Mr. Towne, of Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $30,000; insured for $5,000.

Stevens & Co's Flannel Factory, in Haverhill was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $2,000.

Thanksgiving Day in New York.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3.—Gov. Morgan has designated Thursday, the 27th of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer in this State.

Michigan Democracy.

DETROIT, Oct. 3.—The Democratic Union State convention, at Jackson, yesterday, nominated Byron G. Stout, of Oakland county for governor, and a full State ticket.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. Wool on the Harper's Ferry Disgrace.

MERITORIOUS INDIANA COLONELS.

A Survey of Late Battle Fields.

Rebel Prognostications on the Coming Campaign.

THEY WILL HOIST THE BLACK FLAG.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1862.

Gen. Wool's official report of matters in his department, connected with recent operations in Maryland, has been handed in. In referring to the surrender of Harper's Ferry, he calls it disgraceful, and utterly inexcusable. The report makes very little secret of Wool's opinion as to the parties responsible for the surrender. It is hoped that it will be given to the public in a few days.

Gen. Hooker sent the president a letter today, very strongly recommending Col. Sol. Meredith, of the 19th Indiana, for promotion to a brigadier generalship, in honor of the brilliant gallantry he displayed in the late battles of Bull Run, and the Maryland engagements, and making a special request that if so promoted, Col. Meredith should be assigned to a command in his, Hooker's, corps. There is little doubt that the promotion will be promptly made.

The friends of Col. Colgrove, of the 27th Indiana, also distinguished in the recent engagements, are making an effort to secure a brigadier generalship for him, and are confident of success.

The exact number of prisoners taken by Col. McLean in the late reconnoissance to Warrenton is now stated at 1,030. They were reported at the time at 1,300.

A commission from the war department, headed by Count Witzleben as chief engineer, started to-day to the battle fields of South Mountain and Antietam, to make accurate topographical surveys. It is understood that one object of having these surveys made is to secure data for the investigations of the military board as to charges now before them, against certain generals for not having cooperated in recent battles at the proper time. These surveys are relied on to show whether or not the nature of the ground and the distance rendered such cooperation impracticable.

No Western soldiers died in the hospitals here to-day.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 24th ult., says:

The entire rebel loss in Manassas battles do not exceed 5,000, and losses in engagements in Maryland range between 5,000 and 7,000. Beyond a doubt our losses are less by one-fourth than those of the enemy. Gen. Winder publishes a list of about 100 negroes confined in military prisons in Richmond, of whom twenty are from free States.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, October 2, 1862.

President Lincoln arrived at Harper's Ferry on a special train from Washington yesterday afternoon. He was met by Maj. Kep and Capt. Sumner, and escorted to Gen. Sumner's headquarters.

The president was accompanied by Gen. McClernand and members of his staff, the marshal of the District of Columbia, the president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and several other gentlemen.

At Gen. Sumner's headquarters he was met by Gen. McClellan. After a cordial interview the president, accompanied by Gens. McClellan and Sumner, and a brilliant cavalcade, composed of division and brigade generals, with members of their staff, went to review Sumner's army corps on Bolivar Hights. The troops presented a fine appearance and greeted the president and Gen. McClellan with great enthusiasm. The president also visited the ruins of the railroad bridge and government buildings at Harper's Ferry, when he returned to Bolivar Hights and passed the night with Gen. Sumner.

This morning the president, accompanied by Gen. Sumner and other generals, visited the troops at London and Maryland Hights, and rode over the ground where the troops surrendered.

At noon he left Harper's Ferry and rode over to Gen. McClellan's headquarters. During the afternoon Gen. McClellan conducted the president over the Antietam battle field, accompanied by a brilliant array of officers, including McClellan's staff. The president manifested the greatest interest in everything connected with our recent victory.

In the evening he returned to Gen. McClellan's headquarters, where he will pass the night in camp. He was serenaded by the band of the 2d cavalry.

To-morrow he will review other troops of the army of the Potomac. On Saturday he will return to Washington by a special train, via Frederick.

The president is in excellent health and spirits, and highly pleased with the good condition of the troops.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A Washington letter to the *Commercial Advertiser* records several rumors as to the president's visit to McClellan; among others, that he intends to detach one of the latter's officers for an important duty, indicating Gen. Burnside.

The same letter says it is believed that very important dispatches have been sent abroad during the present week, including copies of an intercepted letter from Jeff. Davis to Slidell, announcing his intention to capture Washington and make it the capital of the confederate States, written about the time Lee crossed the Potomac.

A Washington special says that rebel prisoners direct from Winchester, say there are very few rebels there; that their main body is at Martinsburg.

A Union surgeon, just returned from the upper Potomac, confirms these statements, and adds that the enemy are sending away all sick and wounded soldiers, after stripping them of clothes and shoes for the use of the able bodied who remain in the ranks.

Hooker has so far recovered that he is in readiness to assume command whenever the president may direct.

Gen. Harney has been assigned to a command in the West.

Among the men who are heartily in favor of the president's proclamation as a military means of suppressiong the rebellion and the most vigorous measures for crushing treason everywhere, are Hon. Joseph Holt and T. B. Cushing, of New York.

The solicitor of the treasury has modified his previously expressed opinion touching the liability to taxation of articles manufactured prior to September 1st. He now holds that the removal of property from premises, although it be only to store-houses in the same town or city, is such a removal as is contemplated by the 75th section of the tax law. If made before September 1st, it relieves the articles so removed from taxation.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

MATTERS AT LOUISVILLE.

RESUMPTION OF ORDER.

PROSPECTS OF A BATTLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 3.—The Southern telegraph line is opened and working to Bowling Green this evening.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 3.—The order enforced for the past two weeks, against the sale of liquors, has been rescinded, and business resumed its accustomed channels.

General Bragg has issued a proclamation threatening an immediate and vigorous enforcement of the confederate conscription act in all parts of Kentucky under control of the rebels.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, October 2—3 p. m.

On the approach of Gen. Crittenden's division a large rebel force retreated one and a half miles from here. Crittenden's force then drew up on line of battle. An Ohio battery was being placed in position, simultaneously Rosecrans' command commenced surrounding the enemy. Soon after a volley of musketry was fired and it is presumed a general engagement took place.

Mr. Markland, agent of the post office department, arrived with two wagon loads of mails from Nashville.

Up to 1 o'clock to-day the van of Buell's wagon train, consisting of 800 wagons, had just reached Louisville. The rear wagon resting on Salt River, twenty-two miles distant, and coming up rapidly.

Refugees from the interior of Kentucky are returning homeward in their—

[Here interrupted by the storm; unable to receive the balance.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A Cincinnati letter gives a list of nineteen gunboats, one and two guns each, on the Ohio at and above that port, under command of Com. Duble.

A Louisville dispatch of the 2d says 500 prisoners taken by Rousseau's division have arrived from Middletown. Our army was drawn up in line of battle twenty-one miles distant, on the Bardstown 'pike. Heavy skirmishing was going on. Look out for news to-morrow.

Report says Rousseau's division has had an engagement.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, October 3.—Advices received at headquarters from Gen. Schofield, state that an engagement had taken place at Neosho between the Kansas troops under Col. Solomon and a superior force of rebels. The number on each side was small and the loss trivial. The Kansas troops were obliged to retire, leaving the field to the enemy. Solomon's force was about 1,000 men.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH.

Beauregard Takes Command.

Stirring Work Near at Hand.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Richmond *Whig* says:

Beauregard, on September 24th, officially announced his assumption of command of the department of South Carolina and Georgia. He says: "In entering upon my duties, which may involve at an early day the defense of two of the most important cities in the confederate States, against the most formidable efforts of our powerful enemy, I shall rely on the ardent patriotism, intelligence and unconquerable spirit of the officers and men under my command, not only to sustain successfully—but to maintain our posts with credit to our country and our own honor and to avoid irredeemable disaster, it is essential that all should give implicit obedience to any orders emanating from superiors in authority."

DEFENSES OF CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

PORT ROYAL, Sept. 28, 1862.

These two cities are being newly fortified continually. The work in the trenches is done by thousands of poor slaves, the white men having all enlisted and are now under arms. The whole quarter of the city of Charleston which was destroyed by fire last spring, and the squares and streets are all defended by rifle pits, so that the people may have the impression that the city itself would be defended to the last, even after the national troops may enter it. All the corner houses of the streets are fitted up as block houses and barricades, from which riflemen will fire upon the Yankees, provided they do not shell the city in advance and burn it down. Charleston bay is obstructed directly across the ship way with piles, fire rafts, &c., in order to keep vessels from entering. When a vessel runs the blockade one of the rafts is removed, and she is allowed to pass in, when the vacuum is at once filled up with the raft removed. It is impossible to tell the exact number of men forming the garrison of Fort Sumter, as it is used as sort of school for the instruction of green troops, and the force is continually being changed from the fort to other points. The petty officers and privates in the fort are, for the most part, composed of Germans and Frenchmen, together with criminals of all sorts. Three gunboats are also guarding the harbor of Charleston, mounting three nine-inch guns and one rifled pivot, each. They have no masts, and are to be used as rams, boats, and for the immediate defense of the city. These are called the "blood tubs harbor, and are a butt for the jokes of the citizens.

Everybody seems to think that Charleston will be soon attacked, and that Gen. Mitchel is maturing his plans for its capture. In the Charleston *Mercury* of the 22d I learn that our troops had appeared in force on Broad River. Although I have been here for some months, of course I know nothing publicly of anything that is going on in the planning way. I may express the opinion of all here by saying that the flag will soon again wave over Sumter's battlements, without causing any detriment to the most delicate government interest.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

Garibaldi will Fight for the North.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 3.—The steamship City of Washington, Liverpool, 24th, via Queenstown, 25th, was boarded off Cape Race at 10 o'clock this morning. The following is a summary of the news obtained:

Garibaldi, in a letter to the United States Consul at Vienna, promises to fight for the North on regaining his liberty and health.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The steamer Alabama, which was returning to Liverpool when the Europa sailed, proved not to be the 290.

The *Daily News* reverts to the proposed exodus of the negroes as a wild scheme. It says that the sooner the government leaves off talking about what it cannot effect, the better for its dignity and reputation.

The *Times* thinks the recent reverses have restored liberty of speech in the North, and apparently almost suspended the government at Washington.

The *Post* thinks the strangest and unlooked *coup d'etat* may terminate the war.

It says a man of ordinary firmness may establish a new republic upon the ruins of the Union, and thinks that even if Jeff. Davis assumes the presidency of the Union, the North will accept him in order to preserve unity.

It was stated that the doctrine of the federal government, that foreign trading vessels not carrying contraband goods require permits to enter the ports of the Union, is held by France to be wholly inadmissible.

France has actually protested against the capture of the ship La Mancha at New Orleans.

THE FRENCH-MEXICAN QUESTION

The Emperor Sustains his General.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A letter from the Emperor Napoleon to Gen. Lorencez, commander of the French troops in Mexico, approves his conduct and that of the troops, and says the national honor is involved, and that he will be sustained by all the resources he can desire; that the general had done well to protect Almonte; and that it was contrary to his (Napoleon's) intentions to impose any government whatever on the Mexican people. They can freely choose any form they prefer.

Gen. Forey was expected at Vera Cruz September 20th, when Lorencez would return to France.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Steady. The engagements were as follows: To Buffalo: Schrs. Eveline and White Cloud, corn, at 10c. To Kingston: Schrs. Marshfield and Scott, corn, at 14c—New York exchange; bark Clayton, corn, at 14½c—New York exchange. To Oswego: Schr. Fulton, wheat, at 16c; schr. Dane, wheat, at 15c.

FLOUR—Received, 7,8[illegible] brls; shipped, 11,5[illegible] brls. Market more active and 5c higher on spring extras. Sales:—240 brls "Staunton" white winter extra at $5.55; 200 brls "Hall's Challenge" 168 brls "Booneville" and 100 brls "Nashville Eagle" do at $5.40; 200 brls "Exchange" at $5.4[illegible]; 200 brls "Mayflower" do at $5.35; 300 brls choice white winter at $5.49; 95 brls "Barry" do at $5.30; 90 brls "N. J. & Co." at $5.25; 100 brls "Marion Co." do at $5.10; 100 brls "Derwent" choice spring extra at $4.70; 200 brls "Vermillion" at $4.65; 100 brls "Black Hawk," 100 brls "Bartlett's single extra," 300 brls "Lockport Hydraulic," 100 barrels "Northern Wisconsin," and 450 brls good spring extra—all at $4.60; 100 brls good spring extra at $4.65; 100 brls "Oliver Twist" at $4.55; 100 brls "Clarion" and 100 brls "Imperial" at $4.50; 200 brls "Central Ohio" at $4.40; 100 brls woody spring extra at $4.40; 100 brls "Snowflake" at $4.35; 100 brls "Genesee" at $4.32½; 144 brls "Pearl" winter super, 100 brls "Cass Mills" white winter, and 55 brls "Perfection" on p. t.; 100 brls "Akron City" super at $3.90.

WHEAT—Received, 77,899 bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Winter Wheat in good demand and ½@1c higher. Spring Wheat 1@1½c higher. Sales were:—WINTER—3,500 bu No 1 Red in store at $1.00; 1,000 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at $1.01; 20,000 bu do at 98½c; 11,000 bu do at 94c; 400 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 95c. SPRING—5,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 90c; 1,800 bu do at 91c; 400 bu No 2 Spring in store at 81c; 12,000 bu do at 82c; 6,000 bu do at 82¼c; 25,000 bu do at 83c; 2,000 bu do at 83¼c; 12,000 bu Rejected Spring in store at 73c; 7,000 bu do at 73½c; 3,000 bu do at 73¾c; 5,000 bu do at 73; 1,500 bu old receipts do at 71c; 400 bu Condemned Spring on track at 70c.

CORN—Received, 137,773 bu; shipped, 177,825 bu. Market firm and active. Sales:—5,000 bu River High Mixed afloat at 34½c; 12,500 bu Mixed afloat at 33½c; 15,000 bu do at 33c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu River Mixed afloat at 32c; 10,000 bu Canal Mixed afloat at 31c; 5,000 bu River Rejected afloat at 29½c; 5,000 bu do at 29½c; 5,000 bu do at 29c; 42,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 31c; 12,000 bu do at 30½c; 20,000 bu do at 30¾c; 2,500 bu do at 30c; 6,000 bu August receipts do at 27c; 10,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 28½c; 15,000 bu do at 28c; 400 bu Condemned Corn on C., B. & Q. track at 19c.

OATS—Received, 26,908 bu; shipped, 1,800 bu. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales 13,000 bu No 1 in store at 32½c; 1,000 bu do at 31½c; 1,000 Rejected in store at 28½c.

RYE—Received, 3,009 bu. Market quiet. Sales: 400 bu No 1 in store at 41c.

BARLEY—Received, 3,394 bu. Market steady and firm. Sales were as follows:—115 bgs choice on track at 65c; 410 bu fair at 75c on track.

HIGHWINES—Received, 366 brls. Market steady. Sales, 150 brls at 35c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $1@86c.

BEANS—Supply good and market active. Sales: 21 bgs prime Navy at $2.25; 11 bgs good at $2.11½; 100 bu medium in store at $2.00; 50 bu inferior at $1.75.

TIMOTHY SEED—Market firm. Sales:—72 bgs prime at $1.80; [illegible] at $1.45.

SALT—[illegible] advanced 10c. Sales:—300 brls Fin[illegible] [illegible] Salt in good demand and stead[illegible] [illegible] G. A. at $2.12½, on the spot; [illegible] at $1.80.

MESS PO[illegible] [illegible] at $9.00@9.50.

LARD—[illegible] [illegible] rendered at 8½c.

TALLOW—[illegible] Country at 9c; 16 brls do at 9¼c.

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels in active demand at $1.75@1.80. Lard Tierces in demand at $1.60.

SUGARS—Market steady and unchanged. We quote:

SUGARS—		
New Orleans, common to fair	[illegible]	[illegible]
do prime to choice	11	[illegible]
Cuba—Fair to choice	9¾	[illegible]
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	12¾	[illegible]
White coffee, A	12	[illegible]
Coffee, B	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee, C	11	[illegible]

HIDES—Are moderately active without change. Quotations are as follows:

Dry Flint	[illegible]
Dry salted	[illegible]
Dry Kip	[illegible]
Green do	[illegible]
Dry Calf	[illegible]
Kip	[illegible]

FISH—Steady. We quote:

No 1 Whitefish, ½ brls	[illegible]
" 2 "	[illegible]
" 1 Trout	[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible] doz.

POULTRY—Chickens [illegible] doz $1.50@1.75; Turkeys [illegible]

The Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1862.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

THE CASE OF GEN. BUELL.

Opportunities and Advantages Lost.

AN ADVANCE ON THE REBELS.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 3, 1862.

Military circles here have been in a high state of excitement since Monday. There has been a crisis in connection with the chief command of the Union armies now in Kentucky, and many incorrect versions have appeared. The facts are substantially as follows:

Upon the arrival of Gen. Buell at the head of the army, on Wednesday last, he by virtue of seniority, assumed chief command of his own and the army of Kentucky, lately organized by Gen. Nelson. A day or two after his arrival, an order was received from Gen. Halleck, directing a fusion and reorganization of the armies of Ohio and Kentucky. Generals Buell and Nelson were about carrying this order out when, on Monday morning, Colonel McKibben of General Halleck's staff, arrived from Washington with an order directing Gen. Buell to turn over the chief command to Major-General Thomas, and assume command of the paroled prisoners and camp of instruction at Indianapolis. Gen. Thomas, with a most modest self-appreciation, immediately telegraphed to Washington, asking for the reinstatement of Gen. Buell, as better fitted than himself. Gens. Crittenden, Rousseau, Jackson and Boyle, and one or two others—but neither all nor a majority of division or brigade commanders, as asserted—also sent remonstrances, and, in consequence, the order was rescinded on Monday morning, and Gen. Buell restored.

The causes of Buell's temporary disgrace are understood to have been the earnest demonstrations of his unfitness by leading men of the Northwest, disgust of prominent Kentuckians with his failure to prevent the invasion of their State, the urgent request of removal by Andy Johnson, and the president's own dissatisfaction with the disastrous termination of the brilliantly-opened campaign in Tennessee and Alabama. There can be no possible doubt that Buell has lost the confidence of the army of the Ohio, with the exception of the Kentucky regiments. Three-fourths of the field and line officers and the most of the rank and file openly denounce him in unsparing language. He is now as obnoxious to them as McDowell ever was to his command. Several division and a majority of brigade commanders are likewise known to be utterly dissatisfied. The principal complaints of the officers and men are his slowness and indifference toward them—his having, after marching them nearly 1,000 miles since the battle of Shiloh, and making them perform immense amount of fatigue work, brought them back to the Ohio without having been able to counteract, defeat or meet the enemy, and above all, his failure to prevent the Munfordsville disaster and attack Bragg on Green River, which, according to all known official data, it was in his power to do.

The joy in his army at the news of his removal was as great and general as was the gloom and discouragement upon intelligence of reinstatement.

On Gen. Buell's restoration, the work of reorganization has been completed. One regiment of new troops has been attached to each brigade. The army of Ohio has been divided into three army corps—named first, second and third—of three divisions, with proper complements of cavalry and artillery. Each corps respectively is commanded by Maj. Gens. McCook, Crittenden and Gilbert. The division commanders of the first corps are Gens. Gill, Rousseau and Jackson; of the second, Gens. Smith, Vancleve and Wood; of the third, Gens. Schoepf of Kansas and Dumont. Crittenden's corps originally was assigned to Nelson. Gen. Buell is first and Gen. Thomas second in command.

Large reserve forces of new troops are being organized, and will remain here under Gen. Boyle.

The rebel forces, under Bragg, Smith and Marshall, are known to be scattered through Scott, Woodford, Franklin, Spencer, Anderson, Boyers and Boyce counties, and busily engaged in foraging and recruiting. No body of any considerable strength has been within two days' march of Louisville this week. The general belief of military men is, that upon the approach of our forces the rebels will hastily concentrate, and commence a retreat toward Tennessee. As they had ample time to appropriate and send off all the horses, mules, cattle, forage and provisions they wanted, they can fight us to much better advantage in Tennessee, near their base, as our army has double their strength in every arm, and as their lines of retreat are open since Buell's transfer from their rear to their front. If they propose to resist our advance at all, they will doubtless make a stand on the Kentucky River, so that a collision will probably take place before the early part of next week. The conviction that the rebels will not fight in Kentucky, but fall back into Tennessee, is universal among old troops, and the prospect of doing the work of the last six months over again is so distasteful that large numbers deserted last night across the river upon hearing of the order to march.

This morning, since 6 o'clock, the whole of three corps have been in motion. They will move upon the enemy over three separate roads, in forced marches.

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS.

OPINIONS FILED IN CASES ARGUED AT THE APRIL TERM, 1862.

The justices of the supreme court have filed their opinions in the following cases, argued at the April term, 1862:

11 Goodenough vs Shepard. Affirmed.
14 Williams vs Corbett. Affirmed.
16 Gribbon vs Thompson. Reversed and remanded.
17 Mitchell vs Brewster. Affirmed.
18 Dibbler vs Briggs. Reversed.
29 Austin vs L—. Affirmed.
33 Steckham vs Munson. Reversed and remanded.
35 Brewster vs Grover. Affirmed.
36 Holbrook vs Trustees, &c. Affirmed.
38 Barnes vs Simmons. Reversed and remanded.
47 Schoonover vs Myers. Affirmed.
53 Galena and Chicago Union railroad Company vs Appleby. Affirmed.
55 Francisco vs Hendricks. Reversed.
56 Bliley vs Dunn. Affirmed.
57 Foote vs Nichols. Affirmed.
63 Hall vs Burton. Affirmed.
66 Snowhook vs Dodge. Reversed.
67 Gorton vs Brown. Reversed.
68 Claycomb vs Cecil. Reversed and remanded.
70 Smith vs Smith. Reversed and remanded.
73 Dutton vs Bowen. Affirmed.
75 Stoddard vs Jarvis. Affirmed.
78 Hall vs Jones. Reversed.
80 Herron vs Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company. Reversed and remanded.
83 Walker vs Brown. Reversed and remanded.
90 Pfund vs Zimmerman. Affirmed.
93 Young vs Earle. Reversed and remanded.
94 Hinds vs Hopkins. Reversed and remanded.
96 O Donnell vs Howe. Reversed and remanded.
99 McAllister vs Ball. Affirmed.
101 Finlay vs Dickerson. Affirmed.
103 Forest vs Tinkham. Affirmed.
107 Kidder vs Peoria. Reversed and remanded.
109 Jaffray vs Hoyt. Affirmed.
113 Fairman vs Bovin. Affirmed.
114 Loy vs Steamboat F X Aubrey. Reversed and remanded.
115 Farris vs Lovejoy. Reversed and remanded.
116 Gardner vs Hall. Reversed and remanded.
118 Hard vs Eaton. Affirmed.
119 Durham vs Heaten. Reversed and remanded.
120 Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company vs Stanford. Affirmed.
121 Stickly vs Kittle. Reversed and remanded.
122 Caldwell vs Farrell. Affirmed.
123 Mason vs McGirr. Reversed and bill dismissed.
124 Applebee vs Rummery. Reversed and remanded.
125 Waugh vs Leech. Reversed and remanded.
126 Klemm vs Dewes. Reversed and remanded.
127 Elston et al vs Dowes. Affirmed.
130 Schlump vs Reidersdorf. Affirmed.
131 Smith et al vs Nelson. Affirmed.
132 Kinzie et al vs Thomas. Reversed and remanded.
133 Shortall vs Hickley. Affirmed.
134 Kinney vs Sherman. Affirmed.
135 Akin vs Lloyd et al. Affirmed.
136 Montague vs Kitchell. Reversed and decree here.
137 Albro vs Dayton. Decree reversed and bill dismissed.
138 Dodge vs Deal. Affirmed.
140 Harris vs President and Trustees of Town of Newark. Reversed and remanded.
141 Same vs same. Reversed and remanded.
143 Same vs same. Reversed and remanded.
144 James vs Bushnell. Affirmance set aside, judgment reversed, and cause remanded.
144 Corley vs Kenneda. Affirmed.
145 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company vs Boss. Reversed and remanded.
147 Hansell vs Erickson. Reversed and remanded.
150 Beery vs Looks et al. Reversed and remanded.
151 Robinson vs Majority. Reversed and remanded.
153 Hiscard vs McKindley. Reversed and remanded.
155 Searls vs Crombie. Reversed and remanded.
156 Tompkins vs Hill. Reversed and remanded.
157 Baker vs Hays. Affirmed.
159 Douglas vs Whiting. Affirmed.
160 Watt vs Kalee. Reversed.
162 Perkins vs Conant. Affirmed.
163 McClurg vs Woodman. Affirmed.
164 The Marine Bank of Chicago vs Chandler. Affirmed.
165 Same vs Bushman. Affirmed.
166 Same vs Ketoon. Affirmed.
169 Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company vs Warner. Affirmed.
170 Latlin vs Sherman. Affirmed.
172 Short vs Conlin. Affirmed.
173 Boyle vs Leavens. Affirmed.
177 Galena Insurance Company vs Kupfer. Reversed and remanded.
178 Harris vs Miner. Reversed and remanded.
179 People ex rel Willard vs Dubois. Mandamus awarded.
180 Smith vs Lind. Reversed and remanded.
181 Roberts vs Thompson. Affirmed.
182 Bryan vs Dyer. Affirmed.
183 Illinois Mutual Insurance Company vs City of Peoria. Affirmed.
184 City of Peoria vs Calhoun. Reversed and remanded.
185 Bell vs Morgan. Affirmance set aside, reversed, and cause remanded.
186 Green vs Cook. Reversed and remanded.
187 Mansfield vs Patchen. Reversed and bill dismissed.
188 Hunt et al vs Weir. Affirmed.
189 McDonald vs Morgan. Reversed and decree here.
[illegible]

189 Pomroy vs Patterson. Affirmed.
190 Lake vs Bailey. Affirmed.
191 Mayo vs Mayo. Affirmed.
192 Prevosy vs Watt. Affirmed.
193 Olcott vs Trustees of the Illinois Wesleyan University. Affirmed.
194 Baker vs Coffin. Reversed and remanded.
195 Snow vs Benton. Affirmed.
203 Stetner vs Fridly. Affirmed.
204 Peterbaugh vs Winchester. Reversed and remanded.
205 People ex rel, &c., vs Harlow. Mandamus refused.
206 Stanley vs Graham. Reversed and remanded.
207 Chase vs Palmer. Reversed and remanded.
208 Rayre vs McDaniels. Affirmed.
210 Gibson vs Stone. Reversed and remanded.
211 Bank of Northern Illinois vs Zepp. Affirmed.
217 Lill vs City of Chicago. Reversed.
248 Oxford vs Peter. Reversed and remanded.
249 Wright vs Curtis. Order reversing set aside, and judgment affirmed.
250 Wright vs Mead. Order reversing set aside, and judgment affirmed.
252 Hartford Fire Insurance Company vs Hadden. Affirmed.
253 Henning vs Woodhull. Order set aside and decree modified.
254 Daggett vs Brown. Reversed and remanded.
255 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co vs Caufman. Reversed and remanded.
256 Payne vs Durham. Reversed and remanded.
258 Newlan vs Shafer. Reversed and remanded.
259 Seafkoe vs Ryey. Affirmed.
263 Ingham vs Tanner. Affirmed.
264 Town of Blackberry vs Town. Affirmed.
265 Heintz vs Cahn. Affirmed.
266 Norton vs Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company. Affirmed.
271 Ogden vs Stewart. Reversed and remanded.
272 Gibbon vs Lake. Affirmed.
273 Jennings vs Smith. Reversed and remanded.
275 Pratt et al vs People ex rel. Affirmed.
277 Houghton vs Francis. Affirmed.
278 Hescock vs Swartwout. Reversed and remanded.
284 Carr vs Waugh. Reversed and remanded.
288 Hill vs Todd. Reversed and remanded.
292 McKinney vs Peck. Affirmed.
293 Mix vs Nettleton. Affirmed.
294 Lester vs Stevens. Reversed and remanded.
296 Shaver vs Woodward. Reversed and remanded.
298 McKindley vs Rising. Reversed and remanded.
299 The Great Western Insurance Company vs Rees. Reversed and remanded.
302 Ottawa Gas Light and Coke Company vs Graham. Reversed and remanded.
304 Same vs Thompson. Reversed and remanded.
305 Moore vs Denning. Reversed and remanded.
307 Brown vs Gafroy. Affirmed.
317 Loomis vs Loomis. Affirmed.
338 Lewis vs Lindley. Amendment of execution ordered.
346 Butler vs Dubois. Affirmed.
348 Butler vs Wright. Reversed.
356 Roscoe vs Bowen. Affirmed.

PEOPLE'S CAUSES.

3 Low vs People. Reversed and remanded.
4 Sweeney vs People. Reversed.
5 Kelly vs People. Affirmed.
9 People ex rel, &c., vs Hesing. Affirmed.
11 Mix vs People. Affirmed.

CAUSES HELD UNDER ADVISEMENT FROM APRIL TERM, 1861.

35 Butter et al vs Durham et al. Reversed and bill dismissed.
249 Rattray vs Mortell. Revised and remanded.

THE CITY.

MILLINERY GOODS.—The ladies will find a large assortment of bonnets, suitable for fall and winter, at 134 Lake street, up stairs.

THE FUEL QUESTION.—We have three communications from wood and coal dealers in type, which are crowded out. They will appear in our next issue.

AGAIN VICTORIOUS.—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines received the *first premium* from the Iowa State Fair during the past week.

THE COURTS.—The United States District and Circuit Courts, the Superior Court and Recorder's Court commence their October term to-day (Monday). A large amount of business is on the docket awaiting settlement.

DELAWARE GRAPES.—We are indebted to Van Fleet & Co., 132 Dearborn street, for a sample of Delaware grapes from Kelly Island. These delicious grapes may be procured as above.

ANOTHER WISCONSIN REGIMENT.—The Twenty-sixth Wisconsin regiment, Col. W. H. Jacobs commanding, composed of 1,000 Germans, fully equipped and armed with the Enfield rifle, will pass through this city on Monday afternoon, for Washington, via the Michigan Southern and New York & Erie railroads.

A HEAVY WEEK'S TRADE.—At about one-half less than the usual retail prices nearly two thousand volumes have been sold at the New York Gift Book House, 113 Randolph street, for the week ending with Saturday night. A fresh stock will be opened this (Monday) morning.

THEATRE—THE OCTOROON.—This exciting drama is to be produced at McVicker's on Monday night with a most excellent cast, including Mr. Chanfrau as "Old Uncle Pete"—one of his best characters. Mr. McVicker has added a new member to his stock company, Mr. C. G. Reffe, who will appear as the Indian, "Mah-no-tee."

SALUTE.—We acknowledge the receipt of a salute from the Mercantile Battery, paid to the TRIBUNE on Saturday evening, upon the occasion of their visit to Ottignon's Gymnasium. This splendid corps turned out one hundred strong and attracted universal attention by their capital marching and martial bearing.

A CASH HOUSE.—Myron Hawley, a young lad in the employ of Cooley, Farwell & Co., picked up a roll of bills from the floor of one of their salesrooms on the 4th inst., which the owner can have by calling at their store, and paying for this notice. This is the second *careless deposit* made with this firm within a week. Money must be *very plenty* with their customers

NEW BOOKS.—"Stories of the Woods" and "Stories of the Sea," being fractions from the writings of Tennison Cooper; "Thirteen Months in the Rebel Army," by a New Yorker, complete sets of Mr. Conway's new paper, "The Commonwealth." All are received by John R. Walsh, corner Madison street and Custom House Place.

MUSICAL.—All who wish to improve themselves in the art of "Reading at Sight" may do so by joining the preparatory class which commences its second term on Tuesday evening next, 7th inst., at the rooms of the Musical Union, in the Larmon Block. None of the musical inclined should lose such an opportunity of putting themselves under the guidance of that excellent teacher, Balatka.

MASONIC.—Arrangements have been made with the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, by which all members of the Masonic fraternity attending the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, or Grand Council, of A., F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois, to be holden at Springfield, Ill., commencing Tuesday, 7th inst., can return to their respective homes free, by procuring a certificate of attendance from the Grand Secretary at Springfield.

A VICTIM.—The Cincinnati *Times* narrates the exploit of a guerrilla party, ten miles from Louisville, in catching "Dan" Boss, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and his travelling companions, viz: A livery horse, an old stock of expired passes, two empty bottles and one not so empty as it might be. "Dan" was paroled and compelled to walk back ten miles, to Louisville, minus his traps. There was probably some tall swearing as well as tall walking done in that ten miles.

COMPLIMENTARY.—At the meeting of the Good Templars' Soldier's Aid Society, last Saturday evening, Lieut. A. A. Cowdery of Company D, Col. Sloan's 124th regiment, was presented with a splendid revolver—Pond's patent—sash, belt, &c., the sword awaiting him at Springfield on his return Monday. The presentation was made by his Chicago friends and brothers. Col. Sloan, of this regiment, has nearly recovered from the typhoid fever, and will soon be with his regiment, which is under marching orders.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.—Dickens says that in the poorest neighborhoods the consumption of oysters is the greatest, and it is an historical fact that during the French Revolution there were more places of amusement open in France than ever before. We suppose it is somewhat upon this principle that the Philharmonic Society propose to entertain us during the coming winter. It has been somewhat doubtful whether the society would undertake a series of concerts this winter, but the desire for them is so great that we are informed a plan for the season will be soon announced.

BARNUM'S SELF SEWER.—The value of advertising is attested in the case of Barnum, the "Self Sewer" man, 133 Lake street. It is but a few months since he introduced his improvement "for all sewing machines," and yet he informs us that as a result of advertising, his business has reached a point far beyond the most sanguine expectations. Over 2,000 of his "Self Sewers" have been sold in one day. Those ladies that have called while he was out of a supply, can now get them. They are adapted to all sewing machines. See specimens of its work in Cornell & Co's show case, at the door, 133 Lake street.

DAY OF ATONEMENT.—Saturday was the Day of Atonement, observed by the Israelites everywhere as the sacred day of the year. The synagogues in this city were attended from 6 o'clock a. m. until 7 o'clock p. m., and in their very impressive services they implored the Most High for forgiveness of their sins which they may have committed against Him during the past year; also prayers for peace, general blessing of the country, and uniting of all the people on the earth to believe in One God, whose name is One. The day was observed by a most rigid fast by all over the age of thirteen, who tasted neither food nor water from sunset Friday evening till sunset Saturday evening.

MORE MUSIC IN PROSPECT.—A grand mass and vesper services to be performed at St. Mary's Church, on the return of Bishop Duggan from Rome. A chorus of sixteen of the best vocalists in Chicago has been selected, to be accompanied by the organ and an orchestra. In the morning they will do Haydn's Second Mass and a Te Deum. The vesper service will be selections from Haydn's Cherubini and Lambillotte; the whole to be produced under the direction of R. A. Payne, Esq.

CAMP DOUGLAS.—Another party of some twenty or thirty of the paroled Harper's Ferry troops escaped from Camp on Saturday morning. They had previously announced their intention to take a "French pass" and visit the city, and in the temporary absence of the guard, they cleared the enclosure and "skedaddled." The dress parade and inspection ordered by Gen. Tyler, which was to have taken place several days ago, but deferred on account of the rain, is appointed for Monday afternoon. The General and his staff are busily engaged in getting the command into systematic shape; they hope to complete the task in a few days. A large number of citizens, including many ladies, visited the camp Saturday, and were much pleased with the condition of affairs.

ARLINGTON AND DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.—This excellent company of musicians sang to another crowded house on Saturday evening. Amidst the innumerable bands of bunglers in Ethiopian minstrelsy which have visited us it is refreshing to find one, composed of gentlemen, capital singers, and fine instrumentalists. Arlington himself is one of the best representatives of the African we have ever seen. He has evidently made him a study and caught his peculiarities with wonderful success. Kelly is one of the very best balladists on the stage. He possesses a full rich voice and sings with capital taste. Donniker and his violin are too well known to need praise. Throughout, the company is made up of stars in their profession, and present an entertainment of a high order, replete with humor, and stripped of every objectionable feature. They will sing another week.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.—On Saturday evening Mrs. J. B. Phelps, wife of J. B. Phelps, Esq., commission merchant, 186½ South Water street, was run over by hack No. 82, at the corner of Randolph and Clark streets. At the time of the accident Mrs. Phelps, with her little child, was crossing Clark street towards the Sherman House. North of Randolph street, all was clear, and a street car crossing at the same time, she supposed, shielded her from vehicles approaching from the opposite direction. She had hardly reached the middle of the street however when the hack mentioned above crossed the track furiously, in front of the car. Before she could get out of the way she was struck in the forehead by the pole of the hack, knocked down and run over by the vehicle. Her child, fortunately, escaped with trifling injuries. The lady was conveyed into the Sherman House drug store, and physicians summoned who dressed the wounds. A deep gash was cut just over the eye, and other painful wounds inflicted upon her face and limbs, none of which, we are pleased to learn are dangerous. Mr. Phelps was sent for and she was soon removed to their residence, 394 West Randolph street. Her escape from instant death is almost miraculous.

The hack driver was arrested upon the spot by Capt. Bradley, and taken into custody. This careless driving in our crowded streets is fast becoming an outrage which the public will not long endure. If the authorities will not stop it, people should take the matter in hand themselves. We call upon the Police Commissioners to save them the trouble, by stationing policemen upon the street corners, with orders to arrest every man driving faster than the ordinances prescribe. People have endured the outrage long enough, and if the authorities are powerless, the people are not, as they will fully demonstrate, ere long, to the entire satisfaction of these scoundrelly drivers.

Dentistry.

We take pleasure in referring again, as we have oftentimes before done, to Dr. J. W. Ellis, the well known dentist, at room 13 Portland Block, in this city. Dr. Ellis has spent fourteen years in the practice of his profession, nearly five years of which he has been in this city. His long experience has given him the opportunity, which he has most thoroughly improved, of perfecting himself in all the details of his profession. In every department of his art he is thoroughly competent and skillful. While his work, both upon natural and artificial teeth, is always well done and will stand the test of time, his charges are very moderate, especial desiderata in these stringent times. The Doctor's elegant rooms are thoroughly provided with all the appliances of his art, and nothing has been left undone which shall obtain to the comfort and ease of patients. We can most cordially recommend our readers and friends to give the Doctor a call, confident that our endorsement will be fully answered by his skill and success. In the cure of aching teeth or the manufacture of artificial ones, the Doctor will give satisfaction. His praise is in many a mouth—at least in all of those with which he has had anything to do.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

As before noticed in the TRIBUNE, the United States Circuit and District Courts, the Superior Court and the Recorder's Court will open their October terms on Monday. The fact that so many persons who are parties to suits now pending are serving in the army, and the difficulty of procuring witnesses from the same cause, will prevent the pressure of business which has heretofore prevailed in the fall sessions. The Recorder's Court will, however, have more than the usual number of cases to dispose of.

ASSAULT.—*Before United States Commissioner P. A. Hoyne.*—A dilapidated individual, rejoicing in the euphonious cognomen of Frederick Wellington Landgrave—a sailor on the brig Emily, Capt. Walker—was brought before United States Commissioner Hoyne, Saturday morning, charged with attempting to murder one of his mates named Thomas O'Keefe. It appeared from the testimony that the two were intimate friends, having frequently been on terrific sprees together, and that they quarreled about a girl in the well-known "Vale of Kilgubbin." Thomas in the heat of passion called Frederick a liar, whereupon the latter retorted with a marlinspike on the unlucky head of his whilom friend. The Commissioner on the whole considered the attack justifiable, and discharged the accused.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Chicago *Medical Journal* says: It is with great gratification that we are enabled to announce that, in the possible contingency of the absence of Prof. Blaney the ensuing season, Prof. E. S. Carr, of the University of Wisconsin, has consented to give the course on Chemistry. The national reputation which Prof. Carr has achieved by his lectures on this branch, whilst connected with the Medical Colleges of Castleton, Albany and Philadelphia, renders it unnecessary to introduce him to the friends of the College. For profound learning, success as a teacher, brilliancy and excellence as a lecturer, he is unsurpassed—we had almost written unrivalled. The great demand for qualified medical men now experienced throughout the country, renders the prospects of the College at present peculiarly flattering. We congratulate the coming class that the hiatus caused by the absence of Prof. Blaney is to be so happily filled.

Owing to the absence of Dr. E. Powell, as Surgeon of the first Board of Trade Regiment, it had become necessary again to supply the place of Demonstrator of Anatomy. Students who were present at the last session will learn with great satisfaction that I. P. Lynn, M. D., who then filled the position with such marked ability and success, has consented to act in the same capacity the ensuing session. Dr. Lynn demonstrated then his peculiar adaptation to the position, and by his thorough acquaintance with the subject, his energy, zeal and personal qualities contributed largely to the general success of the course. As a general practitioner—as surgeon of a regiment—as Demonstrator in the College, indeed in every responsible position where he has been placed, Dr. L. has invariably gained distinction for himself and reflected honor upon Rush Medical College, of which he is an alumnus. We therefore announce the renewed connection with peculiar satisfaction.

☞ B. F. Jacobs will leave Chicago on Monday evening for Columbus and Louisville, and will take any small packages or letters for the 1st and 2nd Board of Trade Regiments and Battery, if left at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association before 3 o'clock, p. m.

☞ McNally & Co. have received a fresh supply of the card of "Stamp Duties," a very convenient article, for ten cents.

A Question of Fuel.

Coal unquestionably leads wood as the staple fuel of our householders, and the cheapness of our own Illinois product has ever been tempting, even to those deterred from its use by the inconvenience and disagreeable features attending it. The Stewart Parlor is a new invention of the veteran stove manufacturer, intended to completely correct the evils of dirt, gaseous odors and incomplete combustion which have kept these cheap Illinois coals in disfavor among neat housekeepers. And it does so. It is a complete and charming success, and so pronounced by all who have seen it in operation at the Housekeeping Emporium of James F. Dalton, No. 71 Lake street. It is an invention worth many thousands of dollars to the mining interests of our State, placing our own home fuel alongside the best coals in the market in desirableness with no fear of any successful competition in price.

Mr. Stewart's first principle is the same that belongs to all his stoves, perfection in mechanism, the parts closely fitted, no leakage of dust or gases. Next, and the crowning feature, is his plan of heating the fuel during the process of combustion, feeding every part of the mass with jets of air, and further, by perforated mica, admitting it in jets above the coal, thus securing a beautiful and complete consumption of gas, with a bright and cheerful effect all our readers will appreciate. There is nothing left but ashes. There are no clinkers. The stove is left as clean and clear nearly as in consumption of wood. Are not these the desiderata to be supplied to give Illinois coal a warm place in the family market.

It must not be understood that this excellent coal burner does not burn hard coals equally well. It has no superior when Erie, Blossburg or other Anthracites are used, but we have dwelt more particularly upon its, to us in Chicago, the most permanent and valuable feature, and any further inquiry this inference may call out will be best answered at No. 71 Lake street.

Home for the Friendless.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the last monthly meeting of the Home for the Friendless, a meeting was held at Bryan Hall at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. It was decided at that meeting to have the grand annual festival for the Home for the Friendless during the last week in October, to continue several days, and as usual offer every variety of attraction to pleasure seekers and the friends of the institution. The meeting adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon next to mature plans for this festival. All ladies interested and willing to work for this noble and deservedly popular institution are invited to attend. We have never called in vain and are assured we shall not now.

Splendid Present to Lieut. Colonel Eldridge.

At the close of dress parade on Saturday evening, of the 127th regiment of Illinois volunteers, Col. Van Arman, the friends of Lieut. Colonel Eldridge made him a present of a splendid horse, saddle, bridle, holsters, &c. Wm. Bross, esq., of the TRIBUNE, on behalf of the friends of Col. Eldridge, in making the present spoke in substance as follows:

COL. ELDRIDGE:—Your friends have made it my pleasing duty to present you this horse and trappings, and I do so with the more pleasure, because I know you will do honor to the gift. Nurtured among the hills of Berkshire county, Mass., you have listened to the tales of revolutionary daring and become early imbued with the spirit of that heroic age. As our fathers achieved the liberty and transmitted to us the priceless blessings we now enjoy, so you and the noble men by whom we are surrounded, and the hundreds of thousands marshalled upon the battle fields of their country, have sworn to defend our glorious constitution, and to transmit our free institutions to the latest generations. You and they have vowed to put down this accursed rebellion, and at any cost and all hazards you can, you will do it.

When borne away by this noble steed to the battle field, your friends will follow you and your comrades with the deepest interest. Chicago feels a personal interest in the noble men whom she has sent out from her bosom to defend the flag of our country. Ages hence history will celebrate their noble deeds. With entire confidence in your unflinching patriotism we bid you God speed in your noble efforts to serve your country, and we believe it does not savor of irreverence to add, to execute the will of Heaven upon the enemies of freedom and the rights of man.

Col. Eldridge replied as follows:

I would that I could in fitting terms return through you my heartfelt thanks for the noble present. I accept this beautiful steed from your hands as the representative of the kind friends who have thus generously remembered me. I pray you bear to them the answer that each and every one shall be remembered. In my "heart of hearts" I shall treasure them, and wherever my future shall be, whether upon "tented fields" in this stern, strange life which I have so lately chosen, or amid the quiet walks of peace, I shall remember this hour with grateful emotions.

I shall remember you sir especially with a feeling almost fraternal. We are children of the same Alma Mater, and the lessons of our boyhood are in strange contrast with the passing hour. I am surrounded by noble men inured to toil, whose hearts and whose energies were fully enlisted in our cause, and I go forth confident that they at least will do their whole duty when the hour of trial shall come.

The step from the forum to the field is made infinitely short in this our day, and to me it seems that the soldier and the professor are especially blending.

What the future has in store for us God only knows; dark clouds are on the horizon, but in the great result of all I have every confidence, and when this present shall have become the past—when this great rebellion shall have ended, the darkness of to-day shall make that future bright and glorious, though at a cost untold it be purchased.

I expect soon to leave these scenes I love so well for other and sterner duties. Should I return again may I do so with the conscious assurance that I have not made shipwreck of the high hope you now bear for me, and if, sir, should I meet the fate of the battle field I can only say as was said by another at parting, "*Think of me at my best.*"

Col. Van Arman was loudly called. He simply acknowledged the compliment by saying that the time for speeches had passed; sterner duties were now before them. The exercises closed with three cheers for Col. Van Arman and as many for Lieutenant Colonel Eldridge, and with many good wishes the assembly dispersed in the best of spirits.

The Fuel Monopoly.

The public mind is now thoroughly aroused upon the fuel monopoly, and at this juncture any information upon the subject will be seized upon with avidity by the fuel consumers. It is in this view of the case that we call attention of housekeepers and others to the following which we clip from an exchange:

We notice in some of our papers the fuel question being discussed, and dealers being charged with a combination to keep up prices. Now we have a word to say about this, which is, encourage home products by using Illinois coal, and the time will soon come when this periodical scarcity of fuel, and consequent high price, will be avoided.

The prejudice which has been felt in regard to Illinois coal is fast passing away, and it is now being used by all classes of consumers, and for all purposes, with great satisfaction.

The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company, of LaSalle, through their agent Mr. Williams, are making strenuous exertions to supply this market with their superior coal, so far as their present facilities will allow, and are, with great liberality, selling their coal at a comparatively low price. They are selling at about $5 per ton, we believe, when they could just as readily get $7 if they would ask it. In their efforts to get a supply to meet the demands of the public, they may be obliged to stand a considerable advance in freight and attendant expenses, and consequently be compelled to advance the price of their coal during the fall and winter, as high perhaps as $6; but we are satisfied, from the character of the gentlemen engaged in the enterprise, that they will keep the price as low as they can in justice to themselves, and that it will be far less in price than other coal no better in quality.

We think such a company should be sustained to the fullest extent, and although, this season, they cannot fully supply the extraordinary amount of fuel required, we believe that if they find their efforts appreciated, they will sink other shafts, and at once make such arrangements as will in a great measure prevent, in the future, the distress for fuel that now seems pending in the coming season.

It is a question for every one, whether it is not a duty to themselves and all classes in the community, to lend their aid in the development of our Home Coal Fields, and thereby save thousands on thousands of dollars to this community annually, as well as prevent the distress attendant on high prices of fuel, which we have so frequently to record.

ROBBERY.—A woman of the town, named Nellie Cameron, was arrested Saturday afternoon by officer Clayton, charged with robbing a man named O'Donoghue of $275 in gold in a house of ill-fame on Sherman street, on Thursday night. O'Donoghue had entered the house somewhat intoxicated, having in his possession $975 in gold, and found upon leaving the next morning that but $700 remained, the balance having been abstracted. The woman Cameron was arrested as above mentioned. She will be examined in the Police Court on Monday.

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.—The following is the state of the thermometer for the week ending September 30, as kept by R. L. O'Hara, apothecary and pharmaceutist, No 30 West Randolph, corner Canal street:

September		7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday,	" [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monday,	" [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday,	" 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October				
Wednesday,	" 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday,	" 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday,	" 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday,	" 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GO TO THE VERY BEST—Go to Sloan's Commercial College and secure a sound, *practical* education. This College is the oldest, most extensive, and most popular in the West.

GO TO THE BEST—Go to BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough business education.

☞ Dohan's Wedding and Call Cards. Call or address him at Bryant & Stratton's College.

☞ Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, 90 Dearborn and 130 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemens' clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing."

☞ Those of our readers requiring medical aid, such as Dr. James renders are advised to apply to him immediately. Dr. James has been practising in New Orleans in a specialty for the last fifteen years. He comes here strongly recommended by the medical fraternity and the almost entire press of the Southern States. It is said by those having had occasion to require his services that he has no superior in the United States. Those afflicted should remember there is danger in delay. Dr. James' office is 88 Randolph street, where he can be found daily from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m., except Sundays, when he can be found in the forenoon.

The following editorial is from the New Orleans *Bee* of January 7, 1859:

"MEDICAL.—Dr. James, of Customhouse street, is the most successful and skillful practitioner in this city in the treatment of the skin, blood, and general debility. We advise those afflicted to apply to him immediately, and be relieved of those diseases that so fearfully rack the mind and body."—*New Orleans Bee, January 7, 1859.*

Remember Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital 83 Customhouse street, New Orleans. His office is 88 Randolph street. Treats organic weakness and disease of the skin and blood.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1862.

The money market continues active in all departments, and business generally is moving along smoothly and satisfactorily. Operators and merchants find no difficulty in getting all their legitimate business paper discounted at 7@10 per cent.; the tendency, however, being very decidedly towards the upper figures.

The range for New York exchange is par@¼ discount buying; and par@¼ premium is the selling rate. The demand is active; but the market is abundantly supplied.

Gold was steady at 21@21½ as the buying price—21 being the usual rate.

Old Demand Notes were bought at 18½@10 as the range, the lower being the more common figure.

Silver was bought at 15 per cent. prem.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1862.

First Board—Stocks—Very active and higher.

Chi. & Rock Island	83⅜	Mich. Southern	44⅞
C. B. & Quincy	104	Do guaranteed	80¾
Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	56½	Ill. Central scrip	81⅞
do 1st bonds	104	Ill Central bonds	108¼
do 2d bonds	98¾	Mil & P. du Chien	37⅜
do 3d bonds	72½	M. & P. du C. 1st	100

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. Dem'd Notes	119⅛	U. S. 6s '74 coup	92⅜
do 1 yr certificts	99⅜	do 6s '74 coup	92⅜
Treas. 7 3-10 small	105⅛	do coupons '81	101⅛
		do registered	101

Second Board—Stocks lower and closing steady.

Chi. & R. I	83	Erie	56⅛
C. B. & Quincy	105	Erie preferred	83⅜
Cleve. & Toledo	71⅛	New York Central	104
Galena & Chicago	84⅜	Pacific Mail	126
Cleve & Pitts	35	Cumberland Co	13½
Ill. Central scrip	80¾	C & N W ass'd b'ds	65
Mich. South. gt'd	79⅜	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st	93¾
Mich. South'n	43⅞	C. & Pitts 4th mtg	72
Mich. Central	86	Missouri 6s	56
Reading	77⅛	Missouri 6s assured	
Harlem	23	to H & St J. R. R	63
Harlem prfd	48⅛	Tennessee 6s	57⅜
Hudson	68		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '74 coup	92⅜	U. S. 6s '81	104⅛
U. S. 6s '81 coup	104⅛	Treas. 7 3-10	105⅛
U. S. 6s '81 regd	104⅛		

MONEY MARKET—Moderately active at 4@5 per cent on call, 4½@6 per cent. for strictly prime paper.

Sterling exchange closed steady at 135@135½ for banker's bills.

American gold opened at 22⅛ and closed at 22⅛ @23.

California gold bars nominally unchanged.

Total exports of specie to-day. $669,266.30.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 4 1862

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. bris.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	8156	1850	66800	6550	....	....
G & C U R R	823	8296	7186	14345	821	1063
R I R R	1211	6650	5600	2400	700	800
I C R R	1500	14800	200	5500	....	350
C B & Q R R	800	11900	13379	7316	2225	....
N W R R	731	10150	1029	4416	....	400
A & St L R R	408	84	2400	....	....	....
Total	13629	53730	124174	40007	3246	2613

	L'd bs.	High-wines. brls.	Tal-low bs.	Beef Cattle.	Grass Seed. bs	Live Hogs No
Canal	....	....	....	....	17325	....
G & C U R R	....	240	....	28	....	240
R I R R	....	402	....	35	....	401
I C R R	4010	1080	....	96	2270	1000
C B & Q R R	57375	1202	8750	54	11500	1253
C & N W	....	528	....	2.8	2692	528
A & St L R R	265	711	26080	1.0	16000	711
Total	61650	4233	34770	321	55317	4233

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
To Buffalo	....	....	157658	....	....	....
To Pt. Sarnia	2951	....	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'h	2000	....	2750	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	....	3450	....	....	....
To Collingw'd	4848	....	....	....	....	....
To Goderich	....	750	....	....	....	....
To other ports	....	....	....	125	....	....
Total	9799	750	163658	125	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—OCT. 4.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	760,000	Flour, bris	8,000
Shingles, no	350,000	Wheat, bu	20,875
Lath, pcs	20,000	Corn, bu	134,325
Wood, cds	266	Oats, bu	21,750
Salt, bris	5,50	Seed, bags	350
Coal, tons	2,145	Lead, pigs	1,040
		Butter, kegs	240

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—OCT. 3.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, bris	8,156	Shingles, no	315,000
Wheat, bu	1,850	Lumber, ft	3 9,764
Corn, bu	68,200	Lath, pcs	20,000
Oats, bu	6,530	Posts, no	700
Grass Seeds, lbs	17,325		

The receipts of produce to-day embraced 13,629 brls flour, 53,730 bu wheat, 124,174 bu corn, 40,007 bu oats, 3,246 bu rye, 2,613 bu barley.

The receipts of wheat on the corresponding date in 1861 were 155,169 bushels.

There was a fair shipping and speculative demand for wheat, and the market was steady, with sales of No. 2 Red at 93½@94c; Selected Red, 98¾@99c; No. 1 Spring, 90@90½c; No. 2 Spring, 83½@85c; Rejected Spring, 72½@74c—the market closing steady.

The decline in freights caused a more active demand for Corn, and the market advanced ¼@½c with liberal sales at 36½c for White River afloat; 33½c for High Mixed afloat; 31@32½c for Canal and River Mixed afloat; 30½@31½c for Mixed Corn in store; and 26½c for Rejected Corn in store—the market closing firm.

Oats were in better request and ¼@½c higher, with sales at 33½@34c for No. 1 in store. Rye advanced 1c with sales of No 1 at 42c. Timothy Seed was firm—with more liberal sales at $1.45@1.50. Highwines were steady and active at 30c.

There was a good demand for spring extra flour, and the market advanced 5@10c ℔ brl—with heavy sales at $4 45@4 85. Winter wheat brands were firm at $5.10@5.60.

Mess Pork was in better request, and we quote the market firm at $9 25@9 75—the latter for city brands. Lard is scarce and firm.

Freights were dull and 1c lower—with light engagements at 9c for corn, 10c for wheat, and 8c for oats to Buffalo.

Wool in New York—October.

The following are the prices current of wool, in New York, on the 1st of October:

Choice selected Saxony Fleece, 58@60c.
Saxony Fleece, 55@57c.
Three-quarters and full-blood Merino fleece, 55@57c.
Half and blood fleece, 60@63c.
Native and quarter-blood fleece, 65@68c.
Common fleece, 65@68c.
Canada fleece, 65@68c.

DOMESTIC PULLED.

New York City extra pulled, 53@55c.
New York City super pulled, 55@57c.
New York City No. 1 pulled, 50@52c.
Choice Country Picklock pulled, 58@60c.
Country extra pulled, 55@58c.
Country super pulled, 56@58c.
Country No. 1 pulled, 50@52c.
Country Lambs' pulled, 57@62c.
Canada pulled, 50@57c.

Stock of Sugars in New York—Oct. 1.

The stocks of sugars in New York Oct. 1st, are as follows: Cubas—26,314 hhds. against 31,660 in 1861, and 54,126 in 1860; Porto Rico—7,635 hhds. against 2,638 in 1861, and 4,815 in 1860; New Orleans—15,844 hhds. against 940 in 1861, and 84 in 1860; English Islands, &c—61 hhds. against 681 in 1861, and 688 in 1860. Total—49,864 hhds. against 36,519 in 1861, and 67,671 in 1860. Boxes—9,518 against 3,216 in 1861, and 34,834 in 1860; bags—51,449 against 150,444 in 1861, and 184,445 in 1860; Melado—hhds. 114 against 3,794 in 1861, and 6,708 in 1860.

Pork and Beef in New York—Oct. 1.

The amounts of pork and beef in New York, Oct. 1st, are as follows: pork, old and new, 160,739 brls. Same time last year, 40,856 brls. Beef, old and new, 10,362 brls; same date last year, 14,099 brls.

Ocean Freights.

At New York on the 3d, freights were a shade firmer. Wheat to Liverpool, 13@13¼d in bulk and ship's bags; corn at 10¾@11½d, and flour at 3s 3d. Wheat to Glasgow, 12½@13½d. Wheat to Cork, for orders, 14d.

Cleveland Grain Market—Oct. 3.

Received, 66 cars and 16,536 bu wheat. Market dull—with sales of red winter at $1.01½@1.05; white Kentucky, $1.14@1.19. Corn, 45@47c. Oats, 36c.

New York Cotton Market—Oct. 3.

The market is quiet but steady. We quote: middling uplands and gulfs at 56@58½c.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Provisions in Cincinnati—Oct. 3.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

There was some demand for shoulders and sides to fill government contracts, with sales of bacon shoulders at 4½c loose, bulk do. at 3½c, and sides do. for clear bacon sides at 5¾c loose. Prime steam lard is held at 8½c. Nothing done in mess pork. The following contracts for provisions were awarded by the U. S. commissary at Louisville:

McDonald & Co., 200,000 lbs. clear sides, 6c.
Brooks, Johnson & Co., 400,000 lbs. clear sides, $6.23.
Cunningham & Son, 200,000 lbs. shoulders, $3.10.
Brooks, Johnson & Co., 25,000 lbs. shoulders, 5c.
D. Looney, 500 brls mess pork, $9.48.

The amount of bacon awarded, it is seen, was 1,800,000 lbs.

Seeds.

[From the Baltimore American, 3d.]

Sales are confined to small parcels, which we quote at $5 12½@5 37½ for fair to prime clover, at $1 50@1 50 for timothy, and at $1 50@1 60 per bushel for flaxseed.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 3d.]

SEEDS—Clover is firm, with sales for export at 8¾c. Timothy moves in small lots for the country at $1 85. Calcutta linseed is quiet. 300 bushels Rough flax sold at $1 85@1 87½, and 50 tcs Cameron's City Mills, clean, for export, on private terms.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Dull and 1c lower. The engagements were: To Buffalo: Bark John Sweeney, wheat, at 10c; schr Geo. Davis, corn, at 9c; schr International and Sunrise, oats, at 8c.

FLOUR—Received, 13,629 brls; shipped 9,799 brls. Market active and firm at an advance of 5@10c on spring extras. Winter extras without quotable change. Sales 100 brls "Stanton" choice white winter at $5.60; 100 brls "Exchange" (St. Louis) choice white winter at $5.50; 100 brls J. & P. Wise choice white winter at $5.60; 200 brls "Hall's Challenge" choice white winter at $5.60; 200 brls "Mayflower" white winter at $5.50; 100 brls "J. & P. Wise" XXX do at $5.32½; 50 brls "Washington" do at $5.20; 200 brls "Eclipse" do at $5.25; 200 brls "Exchange" (St. Charles) do at $5.25; 100 brls (brand not given) do at $5.20; 100 brls "Romine" do at $5.20; 50 brls "Sigel" do at $5.17½; 100 brls (brand not named) do at $5.15; 300 brls "Union County" do at $5.10; 50 brls "Wisconsin" do at $5.00; 100 brls "Belle Street" do on p. t.; 1,000 brls "National" do on p. t.; 200 brls "Bartlett's XX" and 100 brls "Kewaunee" choice spring extra at $4.85; 100 brls "Keepsake" choice spring extra at $4.80; 100 brls "Keystone" choice spring extra at $4.75; 100 brls "Winisheek Mills" choice spring extra $4.70; 200 brls "Ceresco" do at $4.70; 100 brls "Beloit" do at $4.70; 400 brls "Ford's Mills" do at $4.70; 88 brls "Warren" good spring extra at $4.65; 100 brls "Cedar Rapids" do at $4.62½; 100 brls "Atlantic" do at $4.60; 100 brls "Pickwick" at $4.60; 100 brls "Warner" do at $4.50; 100 brls (brand not given) do at $4.60; 100 brls "Brown's Mills" do on p. t.; 100 brls "Patriotic" spring extra at $4.48; 100 brls "Jerome & Ross" do at $4.45; 100 brls "City Mills" choice winter super at $4.80; 100 brls "McElroy & Brown's" winter super at $4.35; 66 brls "Belfast" winter super at $4.10; 100 brls "Owego" choice spring super at $3.60; 70 brls "Atlantic" spring super at $3.25; 300 brls Henry County" spring super at $3.90; 105 brls "Diamond" weedy on p. t.; 136 brls condemned at $3 60—all delivered.

WHEAT—Received, 53,730 bu; shipped, 750 bu. Market firm. Sales were: WINTER—34,000 bu No. 2 red in store at 94c; 10,000 bu do at 93½c; 5,000 bu rejected red in store at 89c; 4,000 bu do 88½c. SPRING—8,000 bu No. 1 spring in store at 90c; 2,500 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 90½c; 18,000 bu No. 2 spring in store at 85c; 5,000 bu do at 83½c; 3,000 bu rejected spring in store at 73½c; 10,000 bu do at 73c; 6,400 bu do at 73½c; 2,400 bu do at 74c.

CORN—Received, 124,174 bu; shipped, 163,658 bu. Market ¼@½c higher. Sales were:—4,000 bu River White afloat at 36½c; 15,000 bu River High mixed afloat at 33½c; 7,000 bu River Mixed afloat at 32½c; 5,000 bu Canal Mixed afloat at 31½c; 5,000 do at 31c; 15,000 Mixed Corn in store at 30½c; 70,000 bu do at 31c; 37,000 bu do at 31½c; 15,000 bu do at 31½c; 15,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 26½c; 400 bu Yellow Corn in store at 33c.

OATS—Received, 40,007 bu; shipped, 125 bu. Market ¼@½c better. Sales: 15,000 bu No 1 in store at 34c; 3,000 bu do at 33½c; 12,000 bu do at 33½c; 500 bu Rejected in store at 29c.

RYE—Received, 3,246 bu; shipped, none. Market 1c higher. Sales:—11,000 bu No 1 in store at 42c; 1,300 bu do at 41½c.

BARLEY—Received, 2,613 bu. Market steady. Sales:—85 bags choice at 90c on track; 1,200 bu medium at 75c on track; 109 bags medium at 65c.

HIGHWINES—Market firm. Sales:—450 brls at 30c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 61@63c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Market firm. Sales:—201 bags good to prime at $1.50; 25 bags medium at $1.45.

FLAX SEED—7 bags inferior at $1.35. Good to prime in demand at $1.45@1 55.

SALT—Firm. Sales:—500 brls Fine at $2.30; 250 sks G. A. at $2.25 per sack.

BEANS—Dull. Sales:—40 bushels good at $2.00; 6 bags medium at $1.85.

MESS PORK—In good demand and firm. Sales: 300 brls country Mess at $9 50; 249 brls do at $9.25; 50 brls do at $9.00. City Mess in demand at $9.75.

LARD—In good demand and scarce at 8@8½c.

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels firm at $1.70@1.75. Lard Tierces, $2 00.

TALLOW—40 brls good country at 9½c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Oct. 4, 1862.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Hogs during the past week ending to-day, are as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs No.
Week ending Oct. 4	3,126	22,661

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs ℔ 100 lbs
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South, large cars	$50	50 cts
Cars of 210 feet	40	30 "
Michigan Cent., small cars	40	30 "
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$85	53 cts
Cars 310 feet	93	53 "
Mich. Cent. small cars	66	53 "
Fort Wayne cars, 294 feet	77	53 "
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pitts., Ft. W, & Chi. cars of 294 feet	$72	50 cts
Mich. South., large cars	66	50 "
do do cars of 200 feet	66	50 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 3½c ℔ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The receipts of beef cattle for the week ending to-day amount to 3,126 head against 2,119 the week previous, showing an increase of 1,007. In the market during the past week, there have been several features differing entirely from those of the week previous. The quality of the stock has been of a different order—last week scalawags were the rule; this week they are the exception. Owing to the near approach of the packing season the drovers have been bringing into market, a quality of stock suitable for that purpose, which speculators here have been buying freely and are turning out on the prairie to graze, and strange as it may seem, some are sending their cattle back into the interior of the State for this purpose. The scarcity of good shipping cattle still continues, and is much felt by Eastern operators who come here with the anticipation of purchasing prime stock, and not being able to do so, complain no little. The shipments of cattle to the East during the past week have been light, not amounting to more than one fifth of the receipts. We report no change in our quotations since last week.

TO-DAY. The receipts were liberal, amounting to 1,585 head, of which 459 were received at Sherman's, 136 at the Michigan Southern, 540 at the Pittsburgh and 450 at Loomis' "Cottage Grove Yards." The receipts were generally of a better quality than those of yesterday Hume had 110 head good shipping Iowa steers which he will ship East on his own account. Geo. Jones had 150 head choice State steers from Sangamon county for which he refused $52.00 per head. We notice that Mr. John L. Hancock of the firm of Cragin & Co. packers, was in the market to-day buying largely The market ruled firm and active and the yards were almost entirely cleaned out of every "hoof."

We quote closing prices as follows:

Extra shipping beeves	none.
Good to prime do	$2 25@2 75
Medium	1.75@2.10
Scallawags	$10.00@12 00 ℔ head

Sales for the three market days as follows:

AT SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Adams sold Roddis 224 head, averaging 1,120 lbs, at $2 50.
Allen sold Hughes 29 head, averaging 1,346 lbs, at $2 75.
Carver sold Hughes 16 head, averaging 1,194 lbs, at $2 50.
Brooks sold Crosby 14 head, averaging 1,029 lbs, at $2.74.
Salisbury sold Hughes 14 head, averaging 1,322 lbs, at $2 65
Cook sold Hughes 30 head, averaging 1,324 lbs, at $2.75.
Harold sold Hancock 15 head, averaging 1,083 lbs, at $2.50.
Green sold Hancock 17 head, averaging 1,080 lbs, at $2.50.
Tomlinson sold White 16 head, averaging 1,175 lbs, at $2 75.
Bushee sold Hancock 27 head, averaging 1,029 lbs, at $2 50.
Parker sold Hancock 55 head, averaging 1,111 lbs, at $2 50.
St. John sold Gregory 20 head, averaging 873 lbs, at $2 15.

AT MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Cleveland sold Talbott 7 head, averaging 1,031 lbs, at $2 00.
Luman sold Hyman 6 head, averaging 1,032 lbs, at $2 25.
Leedom sold Hyman 31 head, averaging 1,150 lbs, at $2 35.
Veloy & Co. sold Hyman 22 head, averaging 769 lbs, at $2.10.
— sold Richmond 45 head, averaging 1,130 lbs, at $2 50.
Richmond sold Lloyd 19 head, averaging 808 lbs, at $1.75.
Enright sold Richmond 13 head, averaging 1499 lbs, at $2 55
Hyman sold Shall 38 head, averaging 1073 lbs, at $2.60.
Bayes sold Lloyd 19 head, averaging 947 lbs, at $1.75.
Carter sold Vaughan 73 head, averaging 1,101 lbs, at $2 25.
Hyman sold Campbell 38 head, averaging 1,025 lbs, at $2 35.
Vaughan sold Campbell 50 head, averaging 1,103 lbs, at $2 32½.

AT THE PITTSBURGH YARDS.

Marks sold Dawson 35 head, averaging 1,088 lbs, at $2.62.
Spar sold Farnsworth 37 head, averaging 1,160 lbs, at $2 65.
Vail sold Bendorf 17 head, averaging 1,015 lbs, at $2.65.
Ramsey sold Hyman 16 head, averaging 1,043 lbs, at $2.16.
Bond sold Hyman 41 head, averaging 1,010 lbs, at $2 25.
Adams sold Leopold 38 head, averaging 1,304 lbs, at $2.65.
Adams sold Enright 45 head, averaging 1,127 lbs, at $2.40.
Barns sold Freeman 14 head, averaging 1,144 lbs, at $2.25.
Hall sold Seshion 14 head, averaging 985 lbs, at $2 00.
Sparr sold Farnsworth 15 head, averaging 1,368 lbs, at $2.50
Pancost sold Huff 19 head, averaging 1,316 lbs, at $2.59.

AT LOOMIS' COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

Edgington sold Rankin and Hughes 39 head, averaging 1,120 lbs, at $2.50.
DuWeiss sold Hancock 97 head, averaging 1,113 lbs, at $2 50.

HOGS—Received during the week 22,661. This shows as compared with the week previous, an increase of 1,326. In the commencement of the week, the market ruled dull with a decline of 15@25c on the closing prices of last week, but on account of a more active demand by shippers and speculators it recovered in a measure the loss, and closed firm at an advance of 5@10c on the decline at the opening.

We quote closing prices as follows:

Extra Lard Hogs	$[illegible]
Good Shipping	[illegible]
Inferior to medium	1.75@2.00

We give some of the leading sales to-day:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—Market quiet but firm for fine and well wooled qualities—no transactions to-day.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—FLOUR—State a little better, but scarcely so active. Sales 14,000 brls at $5.80 @5.90 for super state; $6.00@6.30 for extra state; $6.00@6.20 for super western; $6.00@6.50 for common to medium extra western; $6.60@6.70 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $6.75@7.60 for trade brands. Market closing quiet. Canadian flour 5c@10c better and fair business. Sales 1,500 brls at $6.10@6.15 for common; $6.20@6.50 for good to choice extra. Rye flour steady at $3.30@4.30. Corn meal in fair request. Sales in Brandywine at $4.

WHISKY—Market steady. Sales 600 brls at 38½ @39c for state and western, and 100 brls R. D. at 38½.

GRAIN—Wheat market 1c lower, with only a very moderate demand for export. Sales 141,000 bu. Chicago spring at $1 18@1 25; $1 32 Milwaukee club at $1 16@1 24; $1 27@1 33 for amber Iowa winter red at $1 30@1 33—latter price for choice; new; 3,000 bu. winter red western at $1 27@1 31; 7,000 bu. extra do. amber Michigan at $1 35@1 40; $1 40@1 50 for white Michigan at $1 40@1 50; $1 42@1 43 for choice white Kentucky at $1.51, and 7,000 bu. common red Illinois at $1 26. Rye quiet and firm. Sales 500 bu. state at 81@82c. Barley nominal at $1.00@1.10. Less doing in corn, but market rules steady. Sales 14,000 bu. at 58@60c for shipping mixed western; 58@60c for eastern; and 45@55c for damaged and heated. Oats dull with small sales at 51@56c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Sugars—Firm, with fair demand. Sales 1,207 hhds. at 9½@11c for New Orleans; 9½ @10c for Muscovado, and 200 boxes Havana on private terms. Molasses quiet and steady; sales 30 hhds. New Orleans at 45@48c; 10 hhds. Porto Rico at 50c, and 30 tcs. and 60 hhds. Muscovado at 38c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market rules quiet and firm; sales 300 brls. at $11.75 for mess; $10.25 for prime; $11.50@12.00 for prime mess—the latter price for city, and 10 3½c for thin mess. Beef more active; sales 2,800 brls. plain and extra mess, for future delivery, on private terms. A government contract for 3,000 brls. extra mess taken at $12.62½@14.25. Prime mess beef quiet and unchanged. Beef hams in fair request; sales 80 brls. choice western at $16.00. Cutmeats steady and unchanged; moderate sales at 4½c for shoulders and 7½@8c for hams. Bacon sides in good request; sales of 100 boxes Cumberland cut short ribbed and short clear, for future delivery, on private terms, and 400 boxes long clear, deliverable in December and January, at 7¼c. Lard in brisk demand and full prices; sales 1,284 brls. at 9½@10c; included in sales are 1,100 brls. deliverable in January and February, at 9¾c. Butter is selling at 15@18c for Ohio, and 18@22c for state. Cheese steady at 7½ @9½c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 4.—FLOUR—Market quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet at $1.10 for red winter; 93@95c for No. 2 Chicago spring. Corn quiet at 46c. Oats firm at 48@49c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm at 14@15c for corn and wheat to New York.

IMPORTS—12,000 brls. flour, 461,000 bu. wheat, 221,000 bu. corn, 6,000 bu. oats.

EXPORTS—16,000 bu. wheat, 126,000 bu. corn, 3,000 bu oats.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........Oct. 4.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Iowa, Hunt, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Evergreen City, Smith, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop Edith, Hewitt, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Kenosha, Lacey, Goderich, sundries.
Bark City of Buffalo, Brown, Presque Isle, 410 tons coal.
Bark Niagara, Muir Kingston.
Bark Thos F Park, Fitzgibbon, Kingston.
Bark British Lion, Brownlee, Kingston, 100 cds wood.
Bark Lafrinier, Scott, Buffalo, 1,000 brls salt.
Brig Roscina, Blackburn, Elk Rapids, 150 m lumber, 450 m shingles.
Brig Globe, Clifford, Buffalo, 100 m lumber.
Scnr Caroline E Basley, Hawkins, Buffalo, 100 m lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Goet, Grand Traverse, 108 cds wood.
Schr George Davis, Scott, Cleveland, 300 tons coal.
Schr Wm Shupe, Davis, Cleveland, 300 tons coal.
Schr William Grant, Jackson, Cleveland, 300 tons coal.
Schr Wm Sanderson, Williams, Oswego, 2,300 brls salt.
Schr Wm Raynor, Tower, Cleveland, 300 tons coal
Schr Boston, Brown, Buffalo, 275 tons coal
Schr Barney Eaton, Welch, Two Rivers, 92 cds bark
Schr Tricolor, King, St. Joseph, 38 cds wood
Schr Live Oak, Loudon, St. Clair, 140 m lumber, 20 m lath
Schr Moselle, Merriam, Buffalo, 1,000 brls salt
Schr Fisher, Glaser, Kalamazoo, 60 m lumber, 90 m shingles
Schr Racine, Clancey, Green Bay, 136 m lumber
Schr Sweepstakes, Buffington, Buffalo, 1,000 brls salt
Schr International, Sullivan, Buffalo, 150 tons coal
Schr G P Foster, Hanson, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 10 m shingles
Schr Calcutta, Long, Genius Pier, 68 cds wood
Scow Laurel, Patterson, Pier Cove, 32 cds wood

CLEARED...........Oct. 4.

Str Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, 375 bu wheat, sundries
Prop Evergreen City, Smith, Buffalo, 5,000 brls and 300 bags seed, 250 pigs lead, 160 kegs butter
Prop Iowa, Hunt, Buffalo, 16,500 bu corn, 3,000 brls flour, 56 bags seeds, 790 pigs lead, 80 kegs butter
Prop Badger State, Beckwith, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn
Prop F W Backus, Chamberlain, Ontonagon, 150 bu corn, 1,050 bu oats, sundries
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St. Joseph, sundries
Bark Hungarian, Blair, Oswego, 20,725 bu oats.
Schr G F Foster, Hanson, Muskegon.
Schr Racine, Clancey, Green Bay.
Schr Fisher, Glaser, Kalamazoo.
Schr S Robinson, Donahoe, Ogdensburgh, 15,600 bu corn
Schr Wild Rover, Fountain, Oswego, 13,500 bu wheat.
Schr Geo Worthington, Jones, Oswego, 14,775 bu corn.
Schr J L Gross, Sweeney Buffalo, 15,550 bu corn.
Schr W O Brown, Mitchell, Buffalo, 18,400 bu corn.
Schr Geo Davis, Deott, Buffalo, 11,350 bu corn.
Schr Sasco, Woos, Buffalo, 18,600 bu corn.
Schr Louisa Anne, Melitcher, Manistee.
Schr Dane, Baker, Oswego, 17,000 bu wheat.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 5 1862.

UP—Prop. Free State, Pittsburgh; bark Breden, Arabia, Hans Crocker; brig Barbarian; schr Barbarian, Winslow, Aldebaran, Morey.

DOWN—Bark Invincible, Northwest, Shepard, Sturges, Jones, Light, Pierpont, Hoyt, Twilight; brig Gardner, Waukesa; schr. Farwell; brig Griswold, San Jacinto, Collingwood, Dewitt, Baltic, Algerine, Emeu, Ithaca, Titan, Bermuda, Bates, Essex, Quickstep, Kate Richmond, Nightingale, Vilas, Ellen Williams, Brown, Mt. Vernon, Montesgle, Morton, Lone Star, Corinthian, Ludington, Reciprocity, Scott, Milwaukee Belle, El-Tempo, Dolphin, Wellington, Rebecca.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..............Oct. 3

J L Alexander, Lockport, 3,400 bu corn, 4,300 bu oats
Humboldt, Joliet, 3,500 bu corn, 3,000 bu oats, 138 brls flour.
Josephine, LaSalle, 1,016 brls flour.
Yorktown, Lockport, 5,000 bu corn, 230 bu oats, 50 bu wheat.
Orator, LaSalle, 5,600 bu corn.
H McLennan, LaSalle, 3,800 bu corn, 1,800 bu wheat.
Geo Washington, Kankakee, 5,400 bu corn.
Emeline, Seneca, 5,000 bu corn.
Marie, Kankakee, 5,800 bu corn.
Lockport, Lockport, 5 300 bu corn.
Contest, Morris, 5,800 bu corn.
Deck Overall, LaSalle, 1,385 brls flour.
Wave, Morris, 4,800 bu corn.
J D Leonard, LaSalle, 1,450 brls flour.
Antiopa, LaSalle, 1,385 brls flour.
Ianthe, DuPage, 4,500 bu corn.
Nautilus, LaSalle, 1,437 brls flour.
Lioness, Ottawa, 5 500 bu corn.
Arctic, Morris, 5,000 bu corn.
Australia, LaSalle, 1,350 brls flour.
Morris, Ottawa, 4,800 bu corn, 13,500 lbs G seeds.

CLEARED.............Oct. 3.

Edinburgh, Marseilles.
Ocean Spray, Ottawa.
General McClellan, LaSalle, 11,853 ft lumber, 8 m siding. 900 lbs H H furniture.
Asia, LaSalle, 315,000 lbs salt.
H Cooley, Joliet.
Curlew, LaSalle.
America, LaSalle, 225 m shingles, 271,694 lbs salt.
Armenia, LaSalle, 314,130 lbs salt.
Oneida, Ottawa, 70 m ft lumber, 70 m shingles, 20 m lath, 900 cedar posts.
Time, Morris, 20 m ft lumber.
Wasp, LaSalle, 67,000 ft lumber, 90 m shingles, 500 cedar posts.
Ohio, Joliet, 56,465 ft lumber.
C W Zimmerman, LaSalle, 79,641 ft lumber.

DIED.

In this city, on Sunday, October 5th, 1862, BUELL CLEVELAND, captain of the steamer Detroit, aged 47 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral of the deceased, at 126 Michigan street, to day, (Monday) at 3 o'clock p. m.

In this city, Saturday, Oct. 4th, JOSEPH A. RICHMOND son of Hon. Thomas Richmond, aged 30 years. His remains will be taken to Buffalo for interment.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUALITIES.

G. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills

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DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses

Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail

Iron Dealers, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

[illegible]

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

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WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

[illegible]

TO APOTHECARIES.

RARE CHANCE.

[illegible]

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General Notices.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER & CO.

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street

COTTON GOODS!

—AT—

LOW PRICES.

100 bales Medford Sheeting ...
200 " Stark " ...
200 " Appleton " ...
100 " Lawrence " ...
100 Cases Merrimack Prints ...
50 " Richmond " ...
50 " Sprague " ...
100 " Pemberton " ...

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
35,000 OZARK BAGS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CARPETING

(IN ALL GRADES.)

P. PALMER, & CO.

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Floor Oil Cloths,

(BEST QUALITY.)

BEDDING AND FEATHERS,

Cocoa Mattings, Rugs Mats, &c., &c.

WINDOW SHADES,

Shades of any Description Made to Order.

CURTAIN GOODS,

Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damasks, Embroidered Lace Curtains, &c.

LOUNGES, MATTRESSES

ENNAMELED CLOTH.

P. PALMER & CO.,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

E. G. L. FAXON,

BEDDING.

OLD FEATHERS RENOVATED.

The subscriber is now prepared to renovate Old Feather Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. Also, to

Repair and Make Over

OLD MATTRASSES,

And do all kinds of job work in the bedding line in the best manner, at short notice, at his

Bedding Ware Rooms, 70 Lake Street.

FALL TRADE

BEDDING

Of Every Description, at the Lowest Prices

FOR CASH.

Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Comforters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Slips, &c.

Always on hand or made to order.

Particular Attention Paid to Custom Work.

The public are invited to call and examine my work, particularly the

PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS,

The Best Bed ever Used.

ALSO—MY

STEAM CURED FEATHERS

Superior to all Others,

Perfectly free from bad odor of the Quill.

Having a thorough knowledge of the business and having always a full assortment in all its branches, prepared at all times to manufacture to order, in quantity and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to continue to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of patronage.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 Lake Street. 70

P. O. Box 2616.

PAPER HANGINGS

Now opening for FALL TRADE.

The Usual Variety of New Styles.

PAPER HANGINGS,

BORDERS,

CURTAIN PAPERS,

Window Shads, Fixtures, &c

FOR CASH.

E. G. L. FAXON,

Old Stand, 70 Lake Street.

IRON, STEEL,

Heavy Hardware.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

IRON AND STEEL, NAILS, NORWAY NAIL RODS,

Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Nuts, Washers, Rivets, Bolts,

WOOD MATERIALS,

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, BENT STOCK, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED

Thimble Skeins and Boxes.

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

J. H. McVICKER ... Sole Proprietor.

Last week of the popular Comedian,

MR. CHANFRAU,

Who will appear this evening in his great impersonation of

UNCLE PETE, in the Octoroon.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 6th, will be presented the great sensation play of

THE OCTOROON; or, Life in Louisiana.

[illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL,

THREE NIGHTS MORE.

THE CHICAGO FAVORITES,

Arlington & Donniker's

MINSTRELS.

Commencing MONDAY, Sept. 6th. Entire change of Programme each evening.

Admission 25 Cts.

MUSICAL.

Preparatory Class

OF THE MUSICAL UNION.

The Second Term of the Preparatory Class of the Musical Union, will commence on

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7TH, 1862,

Under the direction of

Professor Hans Balatka.

[illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING

ACADEMY,

24 Wabash Avenue, between Adams and Jackson.

[illegible]

DANCING PARTY—G. Mirasole gives his usual Tuesday evening party at his Academy, No. 24 Wabash avenue. No person will be admitted without being introduced by a pupil.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION NOTICE OF TRADE SALE of thirty Crates assorted BEST WHITE CROCKERY.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 9th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at our Salesrooms, No. 56 Lake street. Particulars hereafter.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS AND BUCK GAUNTLETS AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on Monday, Oct. 6th, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8th, FRIDAY, Oct. 10th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold black cloths, cassimeres, satinets, wool socks, buck gauntlets and mittens, white shirts and pants. Also, a general stock of dry goods, clothing, Yankee notions and furnishing goods. At private sale oil cloths and carpeting.

S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, Oct. 7th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold 250 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots; 100 cases Women's Balmoral Gaiters and Lace Boots; 25 cases Children's Shoes. Terms cash.

S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION TRADE SALE.

Exclusively for the sale of

BOOTS & SHOES.

We shall offer to the

COUNTRY TRADE

3500 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

Of desirable styles and well adapted to the wants of the Western trade—in lots to suit customers.

The sale will commence AUGUST 12th, and continue every Tuesday and Thursday at 10 a. m. until the stock is disposed of.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are invited to call early and examine stock, as so favorable an opportunity seldom offers.

GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers, 54 Lake street, Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

$100,000 WORTH

Of Desirable Residence Property

IN THE WEST DIVISION.

The subscribers offer for sale a large number of splendid Lots, 50x125 feet, situated in Duncan's Addition, West Chicago, lying between Madison and Harrison and Halsted and Morgan streets. The sale is peremptory, and affords bargains rarely offered. The title is perfect and indisputable. The lots are described as follows:

[illegible]

The above property will be sold for cash, or one-fourth down, and the balance on time with interest.

DAVID J. LAKE, WM. OSBORN.

HO! FOR THE EIGHTH INFANTRY, REGULARS.

$100 BOUNTY.

A few more able bodied MEN wanted for this old and permanent Regiment.

Pay from $13 to $22 per month.

Good board, clothing and medical attendance furnished immediately.

One month's pay and $25 government bounty given recruits upon joining the Regiment.

For further particulars apply to JOHN W. FRENCH, Jr., Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, Recruiting Officer, at 186 South Clark street.

$2.00 will be paid any person presenting an accepted recruit.

MISCARRIED OR STOLEN—A letter from John Phillips, Plymouth, Indiana, directed to his Post Office Drawer, Chicago, containing

Four Blank Signatures.

I have to caution all persons from receiving any written checks, drafts, notes, orders, or other negotiable paper, or any written document whatever, bearing my signature as I will not be responsible for the payment of such unless known to be given in good faith or for a consideration.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Chair Manufacturer, Corner of Third and — streets, West Side, Chicago, Oct. 1st, 1862.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Fall Transplanting is in time just now.

WET WEATHER FAVORS.

For the "Wilson's Albany Seedling" leave orders at 50 State street. H. F. STANLEY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—In Drawing of Sept. 16th, 1862, No. [illegible] drew $100,000. No. [illegible] drew $50,000. No. [illegible] drew [illegible]. No. [illegible] drew $10,000. No. [illegible] drew [illegible], being the five capital prizes.

Prizes cashed and information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms—Mild climate, large and thriving settlement of Vineland, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL.

Fine Crops to be seen growing.

Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre payable within four years.

Good Business Openings—[illegible]

Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Postmaster, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.

LUMBERING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

Having entered the Army, I offer for sale my Steam Saw Mill known as Lake Michigan as

"FERRY'S WHITE LAKE MILL,"

With Warehouse, Store, Boarding House, and other buildings attached. Also, teams, sheds, tracks, and various implements and conveniences for the prosecution of lumbering in all its stages. The Mill is located at the mouth of White River, in Muskegon County, Michigan. [illegible]

NOAH H. FERRY.

White River, Oct. 1st, 1862.

SALT FOR SALE

3,000 SACKS

Liverpool G. A. in Bulk,

CADIZ—5,000 bu. TO ARRIVE.

H. McLENNAN & CO.,

No. 18 LaSalle Street.

FROM THE FIRE AT DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Another Herring's Safe Preserves its Contents.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July [illegible]

Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago:

GENTS:—I am the owner of a Safe manufactured by you. Said Safe was in a Grain Elevator in this place, and which Elevator was burned some months since. [illegible]

Yours, &c., J. C. W[illegible]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

If the party who sold us $[illegible] of Spanish Dollars gold in Gold, on Tuesday morning, [illegible]

BUXTON & CO.

Corner of Lake and [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00)	1.50
3 copies	4.00
6 copies	8.00
10 copies	10.00
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1862.

THE PROCLAMATION.

A variety of interesting news will be found in our dispatches from various parts of Dixie, concerning the trepidation produced among the rebels by the President's proclamation. The Richmond *Examiner* speaks of a growing feeling of "depression and apprehension," and the Virginia Legislature is discussing a resolution authorizing the indiscriminate murder of persons suspected of attempting to give practical effect to the proclamation in that State.

CORINTH.

We have but little intelligence from Corinth additional to that which we published yesterday, but that little is of the most satisfactory character, confirming, as it does, the decisive victory of Gen. Rosecrans over the combined forces of Price, Van Dorn and Lovell. A sketch of the situation, before the battle, will be found in another column.

There is a moral in this victory, following so closely the late triumph at Iuka. It is that the Western troops can drive the enemy on every field, when they have a fighting general at their head. The unbroken succession of victories in General Grant's department is not the result of accident. All that is needed to drive the rebels into the Gulf, is a commander who says Go Forward instead of Go Back—one who studies useful advances rather than brilliant retreats.

☞ The purpose of the President's visit to the army at Sharpsburg is beginning to transpire. He had become exceedingly impatient at the protracted inaction of the troops, and could not understand why the fruits of the victory of the bloody and desperate battle of Antietam had not been gathered, nor why the army was not permitted to pursue the defeated and demoralized rebels—unless Major Key's theory is the real one. Therefore, he visited the army to see for himself the cause of the inexplicable delay. The season is far advanced. The winter is close at hand, and the grand army is just where it was one year ago The President is determined that it shall not settle down into winter quarters on the north bank of the Potomac as it did last winter, at least without a vigorous effort to "push the rebels to the wall." He desires that Gen. McClellan shall at once "move on the enemy's works." The result of his trip will shortly be manifest.

☞ The tory papers in this city are trying to make a disturbance about a few contrabands that have reached Cairo. As soon as our army begins to move forward, and regain lost ground, the exodus of the contrabands will cease. Those who have come into the State accompanied the army as it fell back towards the Ohio, and were sent across the river to prevent them from falling into the hands of the rebels.

It is a curious fact that three-fourths of all the contrabands that have reached Cairo have been hired by the Democratic farmers of Southern Illinois, who eagerly grab for them, such is the urgent demand for laborers to save the crops. The immense number of men that have gone to the army has left the farmers destitute of help, and tens of millions of bushels of corn are in danger of being lost for want of hands to husk it. The tory papers will discover that they have waked up the wrong customers when they pitch into the Democratic farmers of Egypt.

Letter from Gen. Sigel.

The following letter was received yesterday by the Hon. I. N. Arnold from Gen. Sigel, in response to the invitation to attend the late mass meeting, held to endorse the President's proclamation:

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FAIRFAX C. H., Va., Sept. 30, 1862.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Chicago Ill.:

Dear sir; I did not receive until yesterday your favor of the 24th inst., tendering me an invitation to attend a mass meeting, to be held in your city on the 27th September.

As I have tried to do my best in the defense of republican principles and for the emancipation of the oppressed, without distinction of race or color, I cannot but heartily approve the manifestations of the people, to give their support to the liberal acts of the government of this republic, which is the only great and strong balwark against the aggressive powers of native and foreign aristocracy and despotism.

Give my high regards to your fellow citizens of the noble Garden City, who have already shown so much devotion to our good cause, and believe me to be,

Dear sir, very truly yours,

F. SIGEL, Major Gen.

How Major Key was Dismissed.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Oct 4, 1862.

Major Key, who is brother to Col. Key, of Gen. McClellan's staff, was attached to Gen. Halleck's staff on Gen. McClellan's recommendation.

Some few days after the battle of Antietam, an officer asked Major Key, as one likely to be well informed, what was "the reason of our army's neglecting the military axiom which says that a beaten, crippled or retreating enemy is always to be pursued?"

To this Major Key responded, that "the immediate destruction of the rebel army was not the programme." It would be better, he said, to let the war linger on indecisively, and with advantages to both sides, until the end of Mr. Lincoln's term, when it "could be settled on a compromise which would save slavery."

The officer to whom these remarks were made paid no particular attention to them, such utterances being unfortunately too familiar in certain circles of the army; but in the course of a casual conversation with a member of the Cabinet—Secretary Chase, it is said—he mentioned "the programme" as one of interest, considering the authority on which it had been put forth.

The matter, with commendable promptness, was immediately laid by the cabinet officer before the president, who instantly caused the officer who had repeated Major Key's conversation to be sent for.

Astonished at the serious turn things were taking, the officer appeared; and, on being cross-examined, though reluctant to injure Major Key, was obliged to give the whole conversation, the substance of which was then reduced to writing by Mr. Hay, the president's private secretary.

Major Key was then sent for, and appeared before the president in company with the officer to whom he had first spoken. The minutes of the alleged conversation were then read to him, and he was asked had he been guilty of imputing any such motives to Gen. McClellan.

To this Major Key responded, stating that he had undoubtedly used the language alleged—after which he commenced launching out into a general vindication of the sacredness of the institution of slavery and the justifiability of the policy of inaction, or any other policy, which had for its object to preserve it.

"Stop, sir," interrupted Mr. Lincoln, "I have not sent for you to discuss with you the abstract question of slavery, its sacredness or the reverse. But I am clearly of opinion that no officer can wear shoulder straps under my commission, who does not believe in the policy of winning decisive victories wherever they are to be had. You may go, sir; you shall hear from me."

Thus terminated this extraordinary interview. Notification of the case was immediately sent to Gen. Halleck, and next morning the order appeared, giving Major Key permanent leave of absence from duty, and allowing him his whole time in which to consider the futility of "programmes" and the uncertainty of the favor of princes. We learn that efforts are being made to have him reinstated.

The Indian War in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 4.—A dispatch from Colonel Sibley, dated mouth of the Chippewa River, September 28, says he met a party of friendly Indians who had seperated from Little Crow bringing with them ninety-one white prisoners, whom they had been instrumental in releasing from Little Crow's party. Many of the prisoners, young women, were completely overwhelmed with joy to be freed from the loathsome treatment of their brutal captors.

A fight was had at Wood Lake September 23, resulting in a repulse of the Indians. Our men buried fourteen Indians.

Colonel Sibley is arresting all Indians suspected of having participated in the outrages on the frontier, and will execute all found guilty on the spot.